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Berlusconi Brings 'Intuitive' Business Style to Politics

By Alan Friedman

MILAN — It is in the middle of the night, while seated with a dozen friends and advisers in the dining room of his 18th-century villa on the outskirts of Milan, that Silvio Berlusconi makes some of the most important business decisions of his life.

Yet, contrary to Mr. Berlusconi's public image as a man who shoots from the hip, members of his inner circle of business associates say he can be agonizingly slow when it comes to making a big decision. They say his decision-making tends to occur after lengthy and free-wheeling sessions, often involving abundant quantities of food and wine, joking and endless chatter about the Milan A.C. soccer team that remains his proudest possession.

Old friends, including a handful who described Mr. Berlusconi's approach to busi-

ness on condition they not be named, laughingly refer to these talkathons at the 70-room Villa San Martino as "the psychoanalytic therapy" meetings.

The Berlusconi executive style, say colleagues, is thus a great deal looser than one would normally find in a company with \$7 billion in annual revenues. The question being asked both in Italy and elsewhere in Europe is how that style will translate into his role as Italy's leader if, as expected, he becomes prime minister.

The portrait that emerges from conversations with friends, rivals, employees, and critics is of a self-made man who likes to think strategically and is bored by detail. He is zealous in keeping his affairs closely held, and yet minimally involved in the financial management of Fininvest, his commercial television, publishing, retailing, advertising, and real estate empire.

Those who know him well say that Silvio Berlusconi's success is based on a sharp and intuitive sense of what the public wants. Although an admirer of things American, he is an exponent of Italy's traditional family capitalism. As defined by Mr. Berlusconi, that has meant building an enormous company but not floating any of it on the stock market.

Italy's neofascists try to be respectable, but the Mussolini period haunts them. Page 2.

exchange. By preferring private ownership, he has sacrificed access to equity capital and thus accumulated a debt mountain now more than triple Fininvest's net equity.

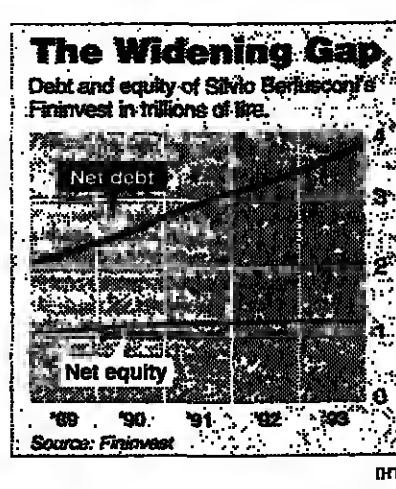
Critics worry about what kind of financial discipline Mr. Berlusconi will bring to the problems of Italy's debt-ridden public sector, but his aides insist he has taken steps to contain his private company problems and

will be committed to doing the same when running the whole of Italy.

In his business career, starting with property development in the late 1960s and continuing with his shift into commercial television a decade later, Mr. Berlusconi has tended to have original ideas, and an acute sense of timing. At the same time, and despite his public image as a spontaneous and charismatic populist, he has a tendency to be exceedingly tentative, cautious, even overly analytical about important affairs, preferring to let consensus build among his advisers rather than ramming through a decision.

"Silvio likes to turn things over, again and again," says a close aide. "He is very creative, but he is not somebody who takes decisions quickly."

It was, for example, after endless delibera-



De Klerk Puts Zulu Region Under State Of Emergency

Mandela Is in Accord, Buthelesi Denounces Decree as an 'Invasion'

By Paul Taylor

PRETORIA — President Frederik W. de Klerk declared a state of emergency Thursday in the black homeland of KwaZulu and its surrounding province of Natal in the hope of assuring a free and fair election there next month.

It was first time in more than three years that the white-minority government had resorted to a step associated with the repression of apartheid, but the decree had broad support from black leaders, including the president of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

The announcement was immediately denounced by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelesi, the head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party. He said the plan to send army and police forces with extraordinary search, seizure and detention powers into his homeland would be viewed "as an invasion."

Chief Buthelesi's party is boycotting the April 26-28 election, and increasing violence in KwaZulu and Natal between his followers and supporters of the ANC has led to more than 270 political killings in that region alone during March.

Mr. de Klerk said he had concluded it would take a "substantial" deployment of additional army and police troops in Natal to prevent a "further deterioration" of election-related violence. He declined to give a figure, but it is expected to be in the thousands.

The province, situated along the country's east coast, is home to just over one fifth of South Africa's population, and most of its 8 million Zulus.

Chief Buthelesi said he "can't see how elections can be free and fair under a state of emergency," but Mr. de Klerk made the reverse argument.

He noted that political rallies had been disrupted and voter education programs had been thwarted by the escalating violence.

The declaration, he said, would force political parties to notify security officials about when and where they planned to hold major campaign events, so that troops could be deployed.

The forces would also protect the rights of Chief Buthelesi's supporters not to take part in the election, the president said, and he stressed that the move was not intended to usurp the chief's position in the homeland.

That will disappear in a month anyway, as all 10 of South Africa's black homelands, including KwaZulu, will go out of existence once the country holds its first multiracial election.

[The United States on Thursday expressed support for the imposition of a state of emergency, Reuters reported from Washington. "The escalating violence in KwaZulu Natal in recent weeks poses a serious threat to the conduct of free and fair elections," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.]

Mr. Mandela said one effect of the state of emergency would be to remove Chief Buthelesi from his role as head of the KwaZulu police, a 4,000-member force that has been implicated in hit-squad activities against the ANC by a commission of inquiry.

Mr. Mandela said the homeland police would be confined to their barracks and activated only on orders from the army.

Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela said they hoped the declaration would not destroy plans for a summit meeting next week of themselves, Chief Buthelesi and the king of the Zulus, Goodwill Zwelithini, who has also called for an election boycott. The king contends that the new South Africa will not recognize the sovereignty of the Zulu nation.

The tough measure is seen as a having more of a psychological effect than a military one. The fighting in the region has been going on for a decade, and most analysts doubt that a few thousand additional troops will be able to stop it — especially with passions running high over the election.

"The South African Defense Forces cannot pacify Natal," said Jackie Cilliers, head of an independent military watchdog group.

"I think the real meaning of today is that De Klerk is sending a political message that he is prepared to be very tough with anyone who tries to obstruct the election."

Mr. Cilliers said the deployment of the additional troops to Natal might leave the country's security apparatus stretched thin.

"I think Buthelesi will now pull out all the stops to destabilize the Johannesburg area," Mr. Cilliers said.

Israel and PLO in Accord On Resuming Peace Talks

160 International Observers to Patrol Hebron in Aftermath of Mosque Killings

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed an agreement Thursday to station 160 international observers in Hebron in the aftermath of the February massacre and to resume negotiations on the Gaza-Jericho peace accord.

Israel pledged in the agreement to speed up the military withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho in an effort to meet the April 13 target date set in last year's peace accord.

Meanwhile, a 28-year-old Israeli was stabbed to death Thursday inside Israel, and his assailants left a letter in Arabic saying it was "a terrorist attack," police said. A 70-year-old man who was assaulted with axes earlier this week by two Palestinians died of his wounds.

In Kiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement adjacent to Hebron, several thousand Israelis, largely settlers and ultraorthodox Jews, held a rally to mark the 26th anniversary of Jewish settlement in Hebron and to denounce the current government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

They carried banners objecting to any evacuation of Jews from Hebron. Some of the demonstrators praised Baruch Goldstein, the militant settler who massacred 29 Muslim worshippers at the Tomb of the Patriarchs on Feb. 25 and was beaten to death by enraged survivors.

The Hebron observer force will be drawn from and paid for by Norway, Denmark and Italy. The observers, wearing distinctive uniforms, will carry sidearms for self-defense but have no military or police powers, according to the agreement. The purpose is to "promote stability" and "to monitor the efforts to restore the safety of Palestinians" and "the return to normal life in the city of Hebron," the agreement said.

The agreement, signed in Cairo by Nabil Shaath, the chief PLO negotiator, and General Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, the Israeli deputy chief of staff, calls for a three-month deployment of observers, to be extended if both sides agree.

The agreement marks the first time since Israel seized the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the 1967 war that it has permitted such international observers, although in practice a number of organizations, including the United Nations, have run informal human rights monitoring programs.

The observers were envisioned in the UN Security Council resolution approved in the wake of the massacre. In recent days, Hebron and other West Bank towns have been the scene of fierce confrontations between Palestinian youths and Israeli soldiers.

In the Cairo talks, the Palestinians abandoned their earlier demands that Israel dismantle Jewish settlements in the heart of Hebron. The Palestinians also dropped their demands for a force of Palestinian police in Hebron, apparently because Israel would not grant the police independent authority.

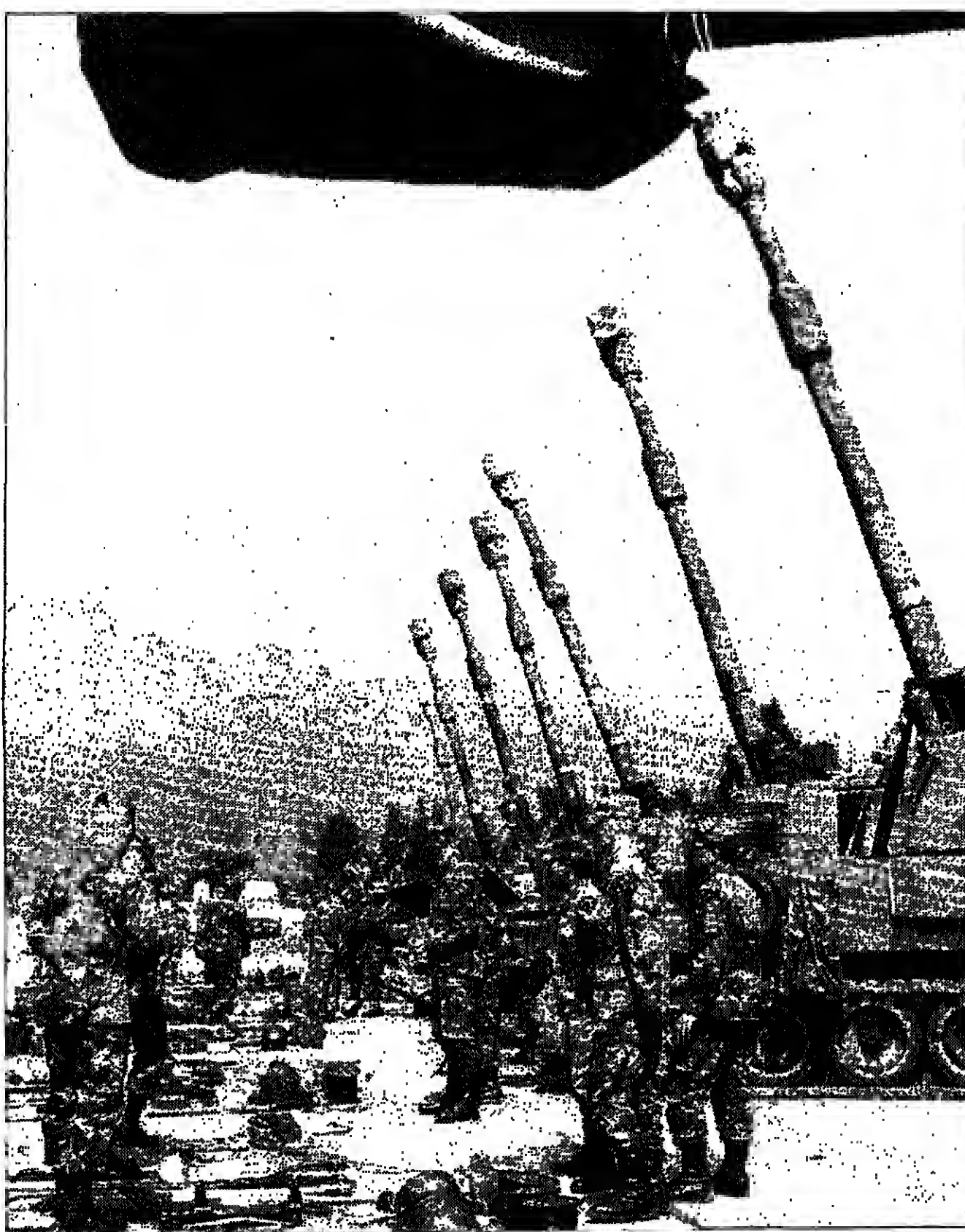
The Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said the international observers "will ease tensions and will help do whatever they can to return life to a more normal, more acceptable situation."

Mr. Peres added, "They will not be dealing with any aspect of security. The collective responsibility will remain always in the hands of the legal government, and we are the legal government."

Binyamin Netanyahu, leader of the opposition Likud party, said the government had made a "seminal mistake."

He added, "Since 1967, the PLO and the Arab world are trying, so far unsuccessfully, to introduce such an international force, and

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A line of 155mm self-propelled guns dwarfing U.S. soldiers Thursday during what officers called a routine equipment check near Seoul.

Another Korean War? A Risk, U.S. Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense William J. Perry has issued a blunt warning that the United States intends to stop North Korea from developing a substantial arsenal of nuclear weapons even at the potential cost of another war on the Korean Peninsula.

Although cautioning that he did not believe war was imminent and saying he was reluctant to sound "an alarmist note," Mr. Perry said he had ordered a series of military preparations for a possible conflict and would be "doing what I can over the course of the next few months" to focus more attention on the risks of war.

"We are pursuing firm but patient diplomat-

ic steps with North Korea on their nuclear program," Mr. Perry told the U.S. Navy League in a speech Thursday, Reuters reported. "But at the same time we are prudently increasing the defensive capability of our forces there in the event our diplomacy there is not successful."

[Vice President Al Gore said that the United States was pursuing an approach "that gradually increases the pressure so that the world community has the best chance of getting the response" that it wants from North Korea.]

Mr. Perry said the United States had no

intention of taking preemptive military action against North Korea, but said he feared North Korea might react to any UN sanctions in ways that would require sending additional U.S. troops to South Korea.

"We have to be prepared for whatever reaction we get on their part," he said.

Mr. Perry's remarks underscored the risks of military conflict in Korea and the dilemma facing the Clinton administration in a way that other U.S. officials have been reluctant to state publicly.

Since Mr. Perry became defense secretary two months ago, he has been arguing within the

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U.S. Trade-Barrier Report Puts Japan at Top of List

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States made public Thursday its annual report on global trade barriers and singled out Japan for searing criticism.

The trade office was quick to point out that the annual report had taken on "added significance" this year since President Bill Clinton had revived a dormant sanctions tool with Tokyo in mind.

The report, known as the National Trade Estimate, used 44 pages to document the administration's well-known list of complaints about what it called Japan's "highly protected home market."

The European Union also was criticized for cultural protectionism over its audiovisual market. France and Italy led EU opposition to including the audiovisual sector for the elimination of tariff barriers in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks that ended in December.

Japan's large trade surplus and barriers to imports, the report said, had created "enormous strains on Japan's trade relations with the U.S. and other countries."

The study will be used by the administration as it pursues a reopening of trade negotiations with Japan in the coming months. At the end of September, if the talks are not successful, the

United States could identify Japan as a "priority country" under the so-called Super 301 trade law.

Following the revival on March 3 of Super 301, any of the litany of accusations leveled against Japan in the new report could now be the basis for punitive tariffs.

If that happens, the Super 301 process would give the administration the flexibility to impose punitive tariffs, quotas or other measures if Japan's trade barriers are not removed. But the government has up to 18 months to take such action, so it could still be months after the September deadline before any such tariffs are imposed.

"The longest section of the report relates to Japan," the trade office said. "The section contains examples of progress, but also documents the fact that the barriers in Japan to imports of manufactured goods and services far exceed the barriers of other G-7 nations and place an unacceptable burden on the global trading system." It was referring to the Group of Seven major industrialized countries.

The section on Japan — up from 27 pages last year — noted that the U.S. deficit with

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High-Tech Watchdog Dies With Cold War

By Peter Behr and Thomas W. Lippman

WASHINGTON — COCOM, the Cold War body designed to prevent the former Communist bloc from acquiring advanced military technology, formally went out of business Thursday night.

COCOM's end came a day after the Clinton

administration lifted export restrictions on the sale of most commercial computer and telecommunications equipment to Russia, Eastern Europe and China. The move was expected to give U.S. manufacturers access to a market worth billions of dollars a year.

Although the member countries of COCOM, meeting in The Hague, have wound down the organization after 45 years, they agreed to consult each another and restrict technology exports to areas of potential conflict. They also will continue to control exports to all nations of the most threatening technologies, those dealing with nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as missiles.

Officials of the International Trade and Industry Ministry in Tokyo said it would be necessary to retain some curbs on technology transfer to countries likely to be involved in regional conflicts.

But Clinton administration officials, meeting with European, Japanese and Australian counterparts in The Hague, were unable to agree

immediately on controls of weapons-related exports to "countries of concern," such as North Korea, Libya, Iran and Iraq.

Officials from the 17 COCOM nations said they would work toward setting up a more broadly based successor to the organization later this year. The Paris-based Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls included all member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the exception of Iceland, plus Japan and Australia.

The successor body is expected to include Austria, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand and Switzerland as well as a number of countries once on COCOM's list of the banned.

A Dutch official who attended the secret Hague meeting said the successor organization may open its doors to Russia and later to China, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. At the same time, a presidential spokesman in Moscow, Vyacheslav Kostikov,

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Klosk Blast at Nuclear Site Kills French Worker

MARSEILLE (AFP) — An explosion in a decommissioned nuclear reactor that was being dismantled killed a worker and injured four others, officials said. They said no radiation had been released at the Cadarache center in southeastern France.

Book Review		Page 7.	
Dow Jones	Up 9.21	Trib Index	Down 0.64%
	3,635.96		109.49
The Dollar			
New York	1.674	previous close	1.6751
DM	1.674		
Pound	1.4835		1.4795
Yen	102.70		102.84
FF	5.72		5.7237

Found After 3 Million Years: Early Human Ancestor's Skull

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — The first reasonably complete skull of the earliest recognized human ancestor after the split-off from the great apes has been found near the bank of a dry riverbed in Ethiopia's arid badlands.

The skull, with its apelike heavy brow, jutting jaw and small brain case, is apparently that of a large male who lived 3 million years ago.

The find, which fills a serious gap in understanding early human evolution, gives a face to the species first identified and made famous by the discovery in 1974 of the headless "Lucy" skeleton.

Without a skull, scientists had not been sure what these creatures looked like or exactly

what Lucy's position was in the human lineage.

The discovery could settle some of the hotly debated issues over whether the varied fossils from this time, between 3.9 million and 3 million years ago, actually belonged to a single species, known as *Australopithecus afarensis*, and considered the common root of the human family tree, or represented two or more species of different sizes and behavior.

In a report published Thursday in the journal *Nature*, the discoverers said the skull confirmed the "taxonomic unity of *A. afarensis*," that is, their original hypothesis that these creatures belonged to one species and not two, as other paleontologists had con-

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 Ptas
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Tunisia.....1.400 Din
Jordan.....1 JD	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000
Lebanon.....U.S. \$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

A Whitewater of His Own Threatens Hosokawa

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — With his coalition government already pulling apart at the seams, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa now faces a new and increasingly serious threat to his shaky hold on power: a Whitewater scandal of his own.

For days now, Mr. Hosokawa, who was elected last year because of his image as a squeaky-clean outsider who vowed to change the corrupt world of Tokyo politics, has been fumbling for answers about two questionable financial transactions while he served as governor of one of Japan's southern prefectures.

There are widespread suspicions, which Mr. Hosokawa denies, that he used the profits as a secret political fund. Making things worse, one of the transactions involves a \$1 million loan from the company at the center of the scandal that pulled down the Liberal Democrats, who were voted out last summer for the first time in 38 years.

Seeing a chance to taint Mr. Hosokawa with the same brush, the Liberal Democrats have stopped all legislative action for

nearly four weeks and have turned parliamentary sessions into an inquisition. As a result, the government is entering the new fiscal year, which begins Friday, without a budget.

Mr. Hosokawa spent Thursday under harsh questioning and sidestepped repeated demands that he resign.

Like Whitewater, elements of the scandal have been bubbling along in the press for months, with tales of mysterious loans and big gains that may have benefited Mr. Hosokawa and his family. And like the Clinton administration, Mr. Hosokawa has responded by offering a few, very vague answers, only to suffer considerable embarrassment when the story changed or new details dribbled out.

The \$1 million loan was made in 1982, just as Mr. Hosokawa became governor of Kumamoto. Mr. Hosokawa said he borrowed it from the transportation company, which at the time was beginning to pump cash to key politicians as it sought regulatory clearance to expand its routes in Japan, because the terms he was offered by commercial banks were unsatisfactory. He maintains that he used the money to buy a small apartment in a posh Tokyo

neighborhood and to repair his house in Kumamoto.

For collateral, he put up a piece of land and, of all odds, an ancient sword, or sword guard. The guard is an elaborately carved disk that separates the handle of old samurai swords from the blade. Mr. Hosokawa's family, one of the oldest and most notable families of feudal lords, owns a large collection of such treasures.

Mr. Hosokawa has insisted that he paid the "loan" back. But the evidence is scarce, and suspicions persist that it was actually a gift. Mr. Hosokawa's only evidence to back up his claim that the money was repaid is a receipt for the last installment he paid. But the receipt did not bear the name of the lender or a seal or stamp, all of which would have been a part of any normal transaction.

Mr. Hosokawa has said he is unable to find other receipts, and he has twice changed the story of how he paid the money back.

Equally mysterious is the question of how Mr. Hosokawa's family obtained 300 shares of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone stock when the enormously sought-after and expensive shares of the national-

ly controlled telecommunications firm were first sold to the public in 1986.

It was a virtually sure bet that the shares would soar in value, so the stock offering was oversubscribed. Most investors were able to buy only a fraction of the stock they sought. But the Hosokawas got lucky: They managed to obtain all 300 shares they asked for, allegedly paying around \$4 million for the privilege. After the stock rose in value, two-thirds of the shares were sold to pay off the loan that financed their purchase, leaving a profit of roughly \$300,000.

Mr. Hosokawa has angrily insisted that the transaction was in the name of his wife's father, who died last year, and that he was not involved. But a financial adviser surfaced Wednesday who said he arranged the loan to finance the purchase with one of Mr. Hosokawa's political aides.

Mr. Hosokawa said that he has never met the consultant, Shunzo Fujiki. But Thursday, obviously exasperated, he raised his voice at politicians questioning him about the transaction, saying "Supposing it was my deal, what's wrong with that?"

Russians May Delay Partnership With NATO

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia may delay its entry into NATO's Partnership for Peace program because of domestic opposition, a spokesman for President Boris N. Yeltsin said Thursday.

The spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, said that Russia's Defense and Foreign ministries and intelligence service supported the idea of Russia joining the program. But the spokesman said that Mr. Yeltsin believed the idea should undergo serious analysis "in order to receive wide political consensus."

Mr. Kostikov's comments to reporters Thursday contradicted a statement by Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev, who said after meeting with the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, in early March that Russia would sign up by the end of that month.

Manfred Wörner, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, had said that the Russian foreign minister, Andrei Y. Kozhevnikov, was likely to go to Brussels in late April to sign the agreement.

But Mr. Kostikov, whose statements do not always coincide with Mr. Yeltsin's views, despite his post as chief spokesman, said the review of the program could cause a delay of six or seven months.

The Partnership for Peace program was proposed by Washington and its NATO allies as a compromise between Eastern European countries, which are eager to join the military alliance immediately, and Russia, which favors an entirely new security structure now that the Cold War had ended.

The program would allow former Soviet-bloc countries to take part in joint training and military exercises without becoming formal members of NATO. Each country would join on its own terms, working out separately how much cooperation it sought.

So far, 13 former Soviet allies or republics have signed up for the program. Many of them have said they view the program as a precursor to full membership.

Partly for that reason, many Russian politicians have expressed suspicions about the program, viewing it as a way for the United States and its allies to extend their reach into areas that traditionally have fallen under Russian influence. Others have expressed the fear that the program would harm Russia's ability to sell arms if its traditional customers began using NATO-standardized weapons.

Mr. Kostikov said Thursday that Mr. Yeltsin, who had previously expressed clear support for Russia's joining the program, is weighing several arguments that have been raised against it.

"One of these arguments is that it does not entirely recognize the scale of Russia's political role and of the military might of Russia," he said.

A NATO spokesman said Thursday that there appeared to be "a considerably amount of misunderstanding" of the program. Reuters reported from Brussels. The spokesman offered further talks with Moscow.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chernobyl Unit's Concrete Cover Weakening, Atomic Experts Warn

VIENNA (AP) — A new safety review has found many flaws at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, including deterioration of the shell sealing the unit that caused the world's worst nuclear accident eight years ago, regulators said Thursday.

The International Atomic Energy Agency said its director-general, Hans Blix, had told the Ukrainian authorities that the plant was not meeting international safety standards. An explosion in Unit 4 of the four-reactor power plant, 130 kilometers (80 miles) north of Kiev, released a huge cloud of radioactive material on April 26, 1986. The official death toll was 32, but scientists say thousands may have died from related illnesses. The accident also caused the evacuation of 180,000 people from surrounding territory.

Unit 4 was sealed in a concrete-and-steel sarcophagus. The agency report said the safety team had confirmed "accelerated deterioration" of the shell, "which, if it collapses, would have serious consequences."

Sihanouk Recovering From Cancer

BEIJING (Reuters) — King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, left bald by chemotherapy, appeared in public on Thursday for the first time since starting cancer treatments in Beijing nearly seven months ago. Appearing healthy and in good spirits, King Sihanouk was shown on Chinese television thanking a Chinese official for his treatment. His reappearance confirmed state reports that the king, 71, had recovered his mobility but lost his hair during seven months of chemotherapy for prostate and other cancers.

Surgeons who removed a malignant tumor said the cancer spread to other parts of his body, necessitating the months of chemotherapy. Doctors said the treatment was successful and that subsequent care would involve only regular checkups.

French Student March Turns Violent

PARIS (AFP) — A march by thousands of students celebrating victory over Prime Minister Edouard Balladur ended in violence here on Thursday when youths battled policemen and vandals smashed shop windows and burned cars.

Riot police officers fired tear gas and charged youths after they attacked journalists, injuring two of them at the close of the march. A café and a jeweler's shop were looted and about 100 cars were smashed or burned as youths fled into nearby streets and began to break shop windows one by one.

Similar rallies staged in major French cities were peaceful. The rallies were called to celebrate a retreat by Mr. Balladur over a plan to reduce entry-level wages for young people. The police estimated the number of Paris marchers at 26,000.

EU Ratifies New Hall for Strasbourg

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Parliament decided on Thursday to sign a 20-year lease on a new building in Strasbourg, France, effectively giving the European Union's assembly two homes.

The move will allow the Parliament to take in new members from the former East Germany after elections in June. France had threatened to increase the number of deputies unless a new assembly hall was built in Strasbourg. The present hall there would be too small for an expanded Parliament after new members join the Union.

"We have resolved the question," said Nicole Fontaine, a French conservative member of the Parliament in Brussels, where a new, \$12 billion assembly hall was inaugurated six months ago. A British member, John Tomlinson, said, "We have capitulated to blackmail."

Uganda Vote Upholds the Status Quo

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuters) — Candidates backing President Yoweri Museveni's nonpartisan system won two-thirds of seats in a new constituent assembly, Uganda's election commission reported Thursday. Political analysts said the results of the elections held Monday meant that Mr. Museveni could easily win a five-year extension of the suspension of political party activities imposed after he took power in 1986.

Supporters of the nonpartisan system won 145 of 214 seats at stake, official results showed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

3 Accidents Hit Moscow Subway Line

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Three accidents on the same line of the Moscow subway system in less than 15 hours injured 13 people, officials said Thursday.

Four people were hurt Thursday when a speeding train derailed during the morning rush hour at the north end of the underground railroad's Serpukhovskiy line, a Civil Defense Ministry spokesman said. Earlier, just after metro cars started running at 5 A.M., two trains bumped together at a station in the southern end of the same line. No one was hurt.

On Wednesday night, nine people were treated for injuries suffered when carriages that had come uncoupled smashed together on another station of the line's southern spoke.

Catering workers across Italy said Thursday they would go ahead with a series of eight-hour strikes starting Friday in a contract dispute with employers. The stoppages are to begin at expressway restaurants at service stations. Workers in restaurants, hotels and fast food outlets will go on strike in Florence on Saturday and Sunday.

The United Arab Emirates opened its sixth airport on Thursday in an effort to bolster tourism in the face of growing air traffic in the region. The facility, in the city of Al Ain, 160 kilometers (100 miles) east of Abu Dhabi, can initially handle five Boeing 747s on the tarmac and two large aircraft at the cargo facility, officials said.

The U.S. State Department warned Americans against traveling to Guatemala, where U.S. citizens have been attacked in recent days by mobs angry over rumors of foreigners stealing children for organ transplants. The department urged U.S. citizens in Guatemala to avoid crowds, avoid traveling alone and to exercise caution.

Another room has been reopened in Florence's Uffizi Gallery, following restoration work after a car bomb damaged the building last May. Among the works in Room 34 are oil paintings by Veronese and Tintoretto.

U.S. Nears a Deal On UN Balkan Role

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States agreed informally Thursday on a compromise resolution that would authorize 3,500 instead of 8,500 United Nations troops for Bosnia and renew for six months the mandate for the UN operation in the Balkans, U.S. envoys said.

The UN Security Council must take some kind of action before the mandate expires Friday for the UN Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia.

France was expected to make another attempt to get the entire complement of 8,500 troops approved.

In a last-minute change of mind, Washington late Wednesday said it needed more time before it could authorize the 8,500 troops UN commanders wanted to enforce cease-fires in Bosnia.

Clinton administration officials apparently were unsure of financial support from Congress for the extra troops. The United States, which must pay about 30 percent of all peacekeeping costs, already owes more than \$80 million for the Yugoslav operation, estimated at over \$1 billion annually.

The draft resolution also extends North Atlantic Treaty Organization air protection to UN troops in Croatia as well as Bosnia.

In Bosnia, Bosnian Serbian guns killed five people and wounded nearly 100 in a three-day bombardment of the UN "safe haven" of Gorazde, a UN official said Thursday in Sarajevo.

At the same time, efforts by the United States to draw the Bosnian Serbs into the latest peace effort appeared to make little concrete progress.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Peter Kessler, said fighting erupted Tuesday around Gorazde, a Muslim enclave of 60,000 in eastern Bosnia.

A UN spokesman said Serbian forces had also stepped up shelling of government positions in central and northeast Bosnia on Wednesday, including Kladanj, Srebrenica, Olovo and Gradacac.

The UN refugee office said aid

convoys to Gorazde were on hold until the fighting stopped. The last one reached the town on March 22.

As the fighting continued, the U.S. special envoy, Charles E. Redman, met the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, at his headquarters near Sarajevo in an attempt to persuade him to join a Muslim-Croatian peace pact.

Mr. Redman said he saw all sides in the war in Bosnia moving toward peace, but he reported no substantial progress after his talks with Mr. Karadzic.

"I do believe that there is a shared view that there is some momentum," Mr. Redman said.

Following an agreement between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats to form a federation with eventual links to Croatia, the Bosnian Serbs, as the third party in the war, are under increasing pressure to join the peace process.

On Wednesday, the United States warned the Bosnian Serbs that they would not gain from continued ethnic war and isolation and urged them to join Muslims and Croats in a lasting peace.

More U.S. Troops For Macedonia

Reuters

SKOPJE, Macedonia — The United States plans to send up to 250 more troops to Macedonia to help prevent the fighting in Bosnia from spreading across its border.

General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a news conference in Skopje on Thursday that President Bill Clinton had indicated that Washington was willing to provide a further 200 to 250 troops.

"The exact number still has to be discussed but it is going to be around this number and the new contingent should be expected in the next few weeks," he said. They will join 322 U.S. troops who were sent to this former Yugoslav republic last July to monitor its northern border.

The UN refugee office said aid



A Bosnian Serbian soldier taking time out to pray in a field near Olovo, a site of renewed fighting.

Italy's Far-Right Party: Is It Fascism With a Human Face?

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — A half-century after the Fascists' defeat in World War II, the political descendants of Benito Mussolini are set to govern again as part of the rightist alliance that sprang to victory this week in Italy's national elections.

The challenge that faces them now is to convince skeptical Italians and other Europeans that they have shed the anti-Semitism, xenophobia and extremism of their forebears, allied during the war with Germany's Nazis, to become what they insist is a modern party of the European right.

To hear their spokesmen tell it,

the transformation is more than complete.

"We have said time and again that fascism was a part of history that finished 50 years ago," said Nicola Accame, an official of the National Alliance, at the neofascist party's headquarters in Rome.

"This is not the moment to talk about history, but to look to the future."

Yet, many who recall the darkest days of the deportation of Jews from Italy and their persecution under Mussolini's race laws are far from convinced. Their apprehension only deepened Monday night, when several hundred young skinheads gave straight-arm neofascist salutes while mingling with a crowd of National Alliance supporters at a victory rally.

"It is a big shock that the government of a signatory of the Treaty of Rome for the first time includes a party that never denied its Fascist roots," said Tullia Zevi, a prominent leader of Italy's 40,000 Jews. The postwar treaty was the founding document of the European Union.

In the voting Sunday and Monday, the National Alliance, led by Gianfranco Fini, won 12 percent of the ballot and 17 percent of the seats in the lawmaking lower house of Parliament, three times the number they held in the house elected two years ago.

One of those seats, in Naples, was won by Alessandra Mussolini, the dictator's granddaughter, who said in a published interview before the election that fascism "was a very important part of history that can no longer be demonized or canceled out."

"But it's history," she added, "and no one is thinking of introducing it into Italy today."

The neofascists campaigned in alliance with the victorious Forza Italia party of the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, and the separatist Northern League. Together, they won an absolute majority of 366 seats in the lower house of Parliament, effectively replacing the centrist Christian Democrats and their allies, discredited in Italy's huge corruption scandals.

For the National Alliance, the

results meant that the neofascist party had entered the political mainstream after years on the margins as a student critic of both the centrist government and Communist opposition.

"The astuteness of Fini has been to present the party as highly re-

spectable, double-breasted people," said a sociologist, Franco Ferrarotti. Mr. Zevi acknowledged that the neofascist party leader was a "very capable politician" who had "succeeded in keeping the extremists on the leash."

Fascism is illegal in Italy, and the

National Alliance party does not use the term "fascist" to describe itself. For many, the word evokes an era they would rather forget, although neither Mussolini's memory nor fascism evoke hatred with the same intensity that Hitler and Nazism does in Germany.

LEADER: Berlusconi Brings to Politics the 'Intuitive' Style That Built a Business Empire

Continued from Page 1

tions at the villa that Mr. Berlusconi in 1988 eventually decided to pay nearly \$700 million, twice the market price, to acquire Standa, the big Italian retail chain. Much of his recent political strategy was also decided in meetings that included a circle of between 10 and 20 friends and business colleagues, who often sat up with Mr. Berlusconi until five o'clock in the morning.

"Let me be clear," says Franco Tatò, the former Olivetti executive who was named last October as chief executive of Fininvest. "Berlusconi is not a manager. He

couldn't care less about the details of managing. Nor is he especially interested in profits, in the bottom line. He is a visionary, a very creative man who is governed by his intuition."

It is not that Mr. Berlusconi is sloppy in his business dealings, contends newly elected Senator Roberto Lassagna, who worked closely developing television advertising for Fininvest channels when he was chairman of the Italian subsidiary of Saatchi and Saatchi, and who left the advertising company in January to become Mr. Berlusconi's campaign manager.

"He is meticulous about return-

ing telephone calls, about writing letters, about sending little presents to people," Mr. Lassagna said. "And he is fiercely loyal to colleagues and employees."

Federico Confalonieri, the man entrusted to chair Mr. Berlusconi's business empire and an old friend from university days, this week described Mr. Berlusconi as "a great salesman" and noted: "The Italians wanted a new party? He created one in just three months and he sold it to them."

Exactly right, says Carlo Freccero, a programming executive at the Paris-based France Télévision who helped run Mr. Berlusconi's

private television empire until two years ago. Mr. Freccero, who broke with Mr. Berlusconi over editorial differences, calls his former boss "the consumer king of Italy" and contends his political success is based entirely on marketing skills.

Indro Montanelli, the grand old man of Italian journalism, who walked out on Mr. Berlusconi during the election campaign because of a dispute over the independence of a Milan newspaper owned by Mr. Berlusconi's brother, calls him "a snake charmer." Mr. Montanelli says he has had business dealings with Mr. Berlusconi for many years, and warns that "he gets

bored easily." He said, "I don't think he will govern well because he is a man of words and images and not much else."

A more optimistic view of Mr. Berlusconi's chances at translating his business skills into government comes from Terry Semel, the co-chairman of Warner Brothers in Hollywood. Mr. Semel, who has done business with Mr. Berlusconi for years, says he is "smart, savvy and a risk-taker" who has good instincts. Mr. Semel calls Mr. Berlusconi "a person with the managerial skills and ability to motivate people that might be super ingredients to help motivate a country."

OVERHEARD



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THE AMERICAS / THE BREAKFAST BLITZ



HOUSE OF DEATH — Vice President Al Gore, right, helping the Reverend Kelly Clem and her husband, the Reverend Dale Clem, through the rubble of the Goshen United Methodist Church in Piedmont, Alabama. Twenty people, including the couple's 4-year-old daughter, died when a tornado struck during Sunday worship and the roof collapsed. Mrs. Clem is pastor of the church.

Clinton Aides Move to Divert Whitewater

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton vacations in California this week, the aides he left behind are taking advantage of the lull created by his absence and the congressional recess to try to rescue a domestic agenda knocked askew by Whitewater.

The public relations assault, led by David Gergen, the counselor to the president, and Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty 3rd, the White House chief of staff, questions the relevance of the Clintons' real estate and commodities investments in the 1970s. The assault also promotes the administration's legislative accomplishments, which White House officials say have been obscured.

As part of the same drive, the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton will soon leave on a tour of the West to promote their proposal for health care.

"There's definitely a concerted effort to have a strategy and a game plan, both in the weeks preceding the Easter recess, and the weeks coming out of the Easter recess," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary. "It's sort of a moment of opportunity."

After Mr. Clinton went on a partisan attack over Whitewater last month during a fundraising event in Boston, White House officials visited Capitol Hill in an effort to soothe Republican lawmakers.

But now that lawmakers have left town for Easter, the spin-doctoring moved to a breakfast of Washington reporters to whom tend to be more genteel over eggs and cereal than they are in the White House press room.

At the breakfast Wednesday, Mr. Gergen and Mr. McLarty brought along Pat Griffin, the White House congressional liaison, and suggested that he might like to talk about policy.

"There were so many questions at the press conference last week on Whitewater, and so few on policy, our hope was to say, 'Look, we're going to deal with Whitewater and be as responsive, cooperative, as possible,'" Mr. Gergen said. "But at the same time, it's important to get on with the rest of the agenda. That's what the country wants."

The latest activity among senior White House officials was prompted in part by administration polls showing that many Americans are not aware of the special counsel's investigation into Whitewater and believe that the Clintons have concealed essential facts.

Both Mr. Gergen and Mr. McLarty said the Clintons were honorable people who had engaged in "total and full disclosure."

"A lot of the concern we now see in the country about Whitewater arises more over the question of whether it's going to disrupt government than what may have happened 15 or 16 years ago," Mr. Gergen said.

Mr. McLarty suggested that the "distinguished national press corps" had blown the whole thing out of proportion. Whitewater, he said, is considered by many Americans to be no more than a complicated excuse for continued legislative gridlock, and the setting of impossible standards.

"It's quite difficult for any human being to consistently meet every perceived view or standard set by various people," Mr. McLarty said. "I don't think Bill Clinton has ever claimed to be able to do that. Nor has Hillary."

First Lady Cashed In Just Before '79 Drop

By Howard Schneider and Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton stopped trading in high-risk cattle futures in 1979 weeks before a precipitous crash that led to a raft of litigation against the broker who helped her parlay \$1,000 into nearly \$100,000.

Trading records made public by the White House showed that she withdrew \$60,000 from her trading account at Ray E. Friedman & Co., known as Refco, in late July 1979, essentially ending her activity with the Springfield, Arkansas, branch of the Chicago-based commodities brokerage.

In October of that year, the bull market that had fueled Mrs. Clinton's spectacular profits crashed, resulting in hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses to Refco customers and allegations that the brokerage had manipulated the cattle market to the detriment of some of its customers.

A White House official said that Mrs. Clinton had "no forewarning" of the events that led to a market turn and a rash of lawsuits against Refco and her broker, Robert L. (Red) Bone, who worked in Refco's small Springfield operation.

Mrs. Clinton did open another commodities account with a different broker in October 1979, but she stayed out of the highly volatile cattle market, the White House official said. She ceased trading in that account after becoming pregnant with her daughter, Chelsea.

The second account was closed in March 1980.

For Mrs. Clinton, who began playing the commodities market while her husband served as Arkansas attorney general and was a favored Democratic candidate for governor, the commodities investment represented a risky plunge for a couple with about \$51,000 in savings that year and few assets. At the time, the Clintons had just embarked on their only other significant investment: part ownership of the Whitewater real estate venture in the Ozarks that had left them

indebted for half of a \$203,000 mortgage.

But operating with the advice of a family friend, James B. Blair, a lawyer for Tyson Foods Inc., Mrs. Clinton realized what commodities experts described this week as extraordinary profits for a first-time commodities player. Records released by the White House showed, for example, her initial \$1,000 stake multiplied in one day to \$6,300.

Even an overnight profit is "mathematically possible" if the investor successfully takes advantage of price fluctuations during the course of a day, said Murtji Nakazawa, chief executive officer of Castle Commodities Corp. But to rack up a 500 percent return even over a few days is rare.

Some Refco clients were less fortunate than Mrs. Clinton, records show. In the early 1980s, Refco clients, some of its brokers and a group of cattlemen brought lawsuits alleging a variety of improprieties against the brokerage, including charges that Mr. Bone had "allocated" losing investments to some clients in order to benefit preferred customers. None of the allegations involved Mrs. Clinton.

What the Experts Say

Barnaby J. Feder of The New York Times reported from Chicago: Commodity traders and brokers, shown reports of Mrs. Clinton's trading profits from October 1978 to the next July, said it might be impossible to determine whether they based were on luck or skill.

"To know for sure, they said, investigators would have to see records detailing when and how each order was received and executed. But the Commodity Futures Trading Commission only requires that such records be maintained for five years and it is assumed that Refco has long since disposed of them."

For Mrs. Clinton or any other novice starting with a small account, the key would have been to get good advice, experts said.

"Even a crazy person wouldn't trade the volumes she did without it," said Richard Brock, head of the Milwaukee consulting and trading firm Brock & Associates.

Court Rejects Appeal of Caning Sentence

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — An American teenager, Michael Peter Fay, is expected to seek clemency from Singapore's president after an appeals court judgment on Thursday confirming his caning and jail sentence for vandalism.

Only the intervention of President Ong Teng Cheong can prevent the sentence from being carried out. A presidential amnesty, however, has never been granted for vandals sentenced to caning.

In dismissing the appeal by Mr. Fay's lawyers against the lower court sentence earlier this month of six lashes with a cane and four months imprisonment, Chief Justice Yong Pung How said the youth had engaged "relentlessly and willfully" in at least 16 acts of vandalism over a 10-day period in September.

He said those acts amounted to "what I consider to be a calculated course of criminal conduct."

President Bill Clinton had called for the sentence against Mr. Fay, 18, to be reconsidered, saying that he believed, based on the facts and treatment of similar cases in Singapore, that "this punishment is extreme."

Mr. Fay showed no emotion as he heard the court's ruling, but many of his classmates and relatives in the packed courtroom wept.

The youth, from St. Louis, Missouri, has lived in Singapore with his mother and stepfather since 1992 and was a student at the Singapore American school.

Mr. Fay was first sentenced on March 3 after pleading guilty to two charges of vandalism, two of mischief and one of retaining stolen property.

The vandalism charges involved spray-painting private vehicles. One of them belonged to a High Court official. The stolen-property charge involved Singapore flags and road signs that were found in his possession.

In addition to the caning and jail time, he was fined 3,300 Singapore dollars (\$2,075). Twenty other charges, 16 for vandalism and four for mischief, were not prosecuted but were taken into consideration by the judge in Thursday's ruling.

Ralph Boyce, the acting American ambassador to Singapore, said that the U.S. government regretted that the ruling "leaves in place the caning element of Michael Fay's sentence."

Judicial caning in Singapore, normally administered for crimes of violence, is applied to the bare buttocks of a prisoner. It can have severe effects, including permanent scars.

Mr. Boyce said that the U.S. government continued to believe that caning was "an excessive penalty for a youthful, nonviolent offender who pleaded guilty to reparable crimes against private property."

He said he understood that Mr. Fay's lawyer would appeal for presidential clemency, and that the authorities would not carry out the caning while the plea was being considered.

Many foreigners living in Singapore were alarmed at the sentence. The local American Chamber of Commerce said in a statement after the lower court judgment, "We simply do not understand how the government can condone the permanent scarring of any 18-year-old boy — American or Singaporean — by caning for such an offense."

Brady Gun Law Hits Targets

In Its First Month, 1,605 Are Barred From Purchases

By Pierre Thomas
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In its first month of operation, the Brady gun law, a national five-day waiting period and background check, has prevented at least 1,605 people from buying handguns, among them fugitives and felons convicted of armed robbery, murder and manslaughter, according to preliminary statistics from 15 states and cities.

A total of 44 fugitives or persons facing outstanding warrants were denied guns, including one South Carolina man wanted for sexual assault who was arrested in the gun store. Gun-control supporters lauded the early statistics as a definitive, but conservative, indicator of the law's effectiveness.

Opponents, meanwhile, called it a meaningless infringement on the rights of law-abiding citizens. The National Rifle Association is supporting lawsuits in Texas, Arizona, Montana and Mississippi that argue that the Brady law is unconstitutional, vague and violates the 10th amendment because it encroaches on the authority of states.

Gun-control proponents said the early evidence clearly showed that criminals routinely walk into gun

2 Men Arrested In L.A. Killings Of Japanese

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Two reputed gang members have been arrested in the slayings of two students from Japan who were shot during a "carjacking" over the weekend.

The two men arrested, Raymond Oscar Butler, 18, and Alberto Reygoza, 20, were booked for investigation of murder and jailed without bail. Police Chief Willie L. Williams said.

Mr. Williams declined to say what evidence had led to the arrests, but did say a videotape from a cash machine nearby played a role because of the distance and the darkness. "We are considering enhancing the tape," he said.

In Japan, the slayings of Takuma Ito and Go Matsura, both freshmen at Marymount College in the Los Angeles suburb of Rancho Palos Verdes, reinforced the image of the United States as a land of gunslayers.

Mr. Ito and Mr. Matsura, both 19, were shot in the head in a supermarket parking lot last Friday, and their new Honda was stolen. They died two days later.

U.S. May Settle for Less In UN Action on Korea

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States signaled Thursday that it might be willing to tone down action by the United Nations to confront the threat posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, suggested that Washington might be willing to accept a statement by the president of the UN Security Council on the North Korean nuclear issue rather than a formal resolution.

The aim would be to gain China's support, rather than its abstention, from any action taken at the UN. The Chinese have opposed any resolution and proposed a mildly worded council statement instead.

Mr. McCurry indicated the United States might go along with that as long as the statement made it clear that it was a first step to mobilize the international community to block North Korea's nuclear program and bring it back under international control.

"It is important to us to calibrate exactly what kind of response we make," he said. "It might be a modest first step in the eyes of some who are looking for stronger measures. But what we're looking for are effective measures."

A senior State Department official said later that a Security Council statement supported by China might be preferable to a resolution on which Beijing abstained.

As recently as Wednesday, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said the United States was still pressing for a resolution, which itself was seen in some quarters as a mild response to North Korea's refusal to allow international inspections of its nuclear sites.

At that point, the United States, Britain, France and Russia were pushing for a resolution that warned of follow-up action in the event of noncompliance by Pyongyang. This is widely seen as a threat of possible sanctions.

In Beijing on Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said its "well-considered position" was that urging North Korea to open its nuclear sites could only aggravate a tense situation.

North Korea, meanwhile, urged the United States on Thursday to resume negotiations on the crisis but repeated its opposition to further inspections of nuclear sites.

"It is onerous to urge us to accept an additional inspection," a North Korean spokesman said. "In order to pave the way for a solution to the nuclear issue, the United States must first of all no longer pursue a hostile policy."

Virginia Senator Renews Attack on North

WASHINGTON — Senator John W. Warner of Virginia unleashed a new attack on Oliver L. North, saying he would not support Mr. North's bid for the Senate even if Mr. North won the Republican nomination.

Mr. Warner, a moderate Republican, had already questioned Mr. North's moral fitness to serve in the Senate. In a letter to Mr. North's rival for the nomination, James C. Miller 3d, he said he could not, "a matter of personal conscience," urge voters to place their trust and confidence in Mr. North.

Mr. Warner's statement widened a breach between him and the conservative wing of the Republican Party in Virginia. Mr. Warner antagonized many conservatives last year when he refused to endorse the party candidate for lieutenant governor, Michael P. Farris. Mr. North also is a favorite of many of the party's conservative activists.

But the statement came amid growing indications that Mr. Warner's outsider opposition to Mr. North may be having the unintended effect of hurting Mr. Miller.

Several party activists said that Mr. Warner's tilt toward Mr. Miller had irked some Republican conservatives.

In his letter, Mr. Warner again questioned Mr. North's integrity. Mr. North, who came to national attention during the Iran-contra scandal, had admitted that he lied to Congress about his activities in the Reagan White House. (W/P)

Packwood Offers Apology for 'Whatever'

WASHINGTON — Calmly fielding questions on a television call-in program, Senator Bob Packwood apologized for "terribly offensive" conduct toward women. But the Oregon Republican said he could not remember most of those who had accused him of sexual misconduct.

Mr. Packwood's appearance on CNN marked the first time he had answered questions from the public about ethics allegations against him. The five-term senator, who has appeared recently, looked more robust on camera Wednesday. There were no sharp confrontations during the hourlong show, and Mr. Packwood never appeared rattled.

One caller told Mr. Packwood, "You are concerned more about your image than serving the people of the state." And another said that the senator, who is divorced, "should be ashamed; he should apologize to his wife, his family, that he has acted so foolishly."

The Senate Select Committee on Ethics is investigating accusations that Mr. Packwood made unwanted sexual advances, tried to intimidate witnesses and altered his personal diary to obstruct the investigation.

Mr. Packwood offered an apology for "whatever it was I did."

The senator said he could remember only eight of the approximately two dozen women who have accused him of sexual misconduct during the last two decades. Nonetheless, the senator acknowledged, "I must have approached them in a way that was terribly offensive. I can't remember." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Brent James, a doctor who runs an innovative quality-of-care program for a chain of hospitals in Utah, on the effect that the health plan now being debated between the White House and Congress would have. "As a practical matter, you're going to face tremendous implementation problems. When someone imposes guidelines from outside, what happens is the doctors will find 1,000 ways to fight you and end up doing things the other way." (NYT)

Away From Politics

A U.S. Navy panel recommended the expulsion of 29 midshipmen involved in the largest cheating scandal in the 149-year history of the U.S. Naval Academy. The Honor Review Board said that 42 other midshipmen should be disciplined for honor code violations. It cleared 35 midshipmen of cheating on an electrical engineering examination in December 1992.

CNN faces trial on a contempt charge that it knowingly disobeyed a judge's 1990 order not to broadcast tape recordings of Manuel Antonio Noriega's jailhouse telephone conversations. The charge came more than three years after a district judge learned that CNN had obtained the tapes of the former Panamanian military leader, convicted of drug and racketeering charges.

In a landmark class-action lawsuit filed in New Orleans, a team of lawyers began a bid to hold tobacco companies accountable for the deaths and suffering of millions of smokers intentionally increased nicotine levels in cigarettes so that addicted smokers would continue to buy them.

AP, LAT, Reuters

Helen Wolff, Publisher, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Helen Wolff, who published the works of such European writers as Boris Pasternak, Günter Grass, Umberto Eco and Amos Oz, died Monday at her home in Hanover, New Hampshire, apparently of a heart attack, her family said. She was 88.

Mrs. Wolff, a native of Macedonia, founded Pantheon Books with her husband, Karl, after they fled Nazi Germany in 1941. For years, they formed a team under the imprint "A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book" at Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. They were acclaimed for publishing translations of distinguished European writers.

Mrs. Wolff continued to work after her husband died in a traffic accident in West Germany in 1963. She was known for going beyond the demands of the marketplace.

"The joy of publishing is to see good works become generally recognized," she once said. "Literature can do surprisingly well."

Mrs. Wolff published Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift from the Sea" and Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago." Among the other writers she published were Max Frisch and Georges Simenon.

The multilingual Mrs. Wolff had an advantage over associates because she could read a manuscript in German, French or Italian and decide overnight whether to publish it.

Born Helen Mosel in Macedonia in 1906 to a German father and Hungarian-Austrian mother, she and Kurt Wolff married in London in 1933. They came to the United States in 1941 to escape the Nazis.

In New York, the Wolffs founded Pantheon Books in 1942 after arriving penniless but rounding up investors. In 1944, they achieved their first success with a new edition of the Grimm fairy tales. Their imprint at Harcourt was established in 1961. (AP, Reuters)

Merrill Panitz, 76, a founder and former editor of TV Guide, died Monday in Philadelphia. Mr. Panitz and Walter Annenberg, former publisher of The Philadelphia Inquirer, came up with the idea of a national weekly magazine devoted to television in 1953. Mr. Panitz later became editor of TV Guide and then editorial director of Mr. Annenberg's Triangle Publications, which included Seventeen magazine.

Pierre Volzinsky, 62, director-

Pope Schedules UN Address

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II will visit New York City in October and will address the United Nations General Assembly, the Vatican announced.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Insensitive to the Rules

There will be plenty of time to explore whether laws were violated when the Clintons went into the land development business with James and Susan McDougal or when George Stephanopoulos and other White House aides meddled with Treasury Department investigations. For the moment, it is enough to ponder the fluid morality implicit in the Clintons' tax returns and the records of Hillary Rodham Clinton's short but profitable career as a commodities trader. The inescapable conclusion is that this couple, early and late, suffered from a thematic insensitivity to the normal rules of conflict of interest. At every turn of their financial life, the then governor and first lady of Arkansas were receiving financial favors from individuals who had something to gain from having friends in high places.

Consider the Whitewater case. The 230-acre (93-hectare) development was supposed to be a 50-50 partnership between the two couples. To be clean politically, the deal had to be one of equal investment and equal risk. But from the moment that Jeff Gerth of The New York Times wrote the first Whitewater story in 1992, the Clinton campaign and later the White House press office dodged questions and withheld documents. The reason is clear. The Clintons put up \$300 initially and claimed losses of \$43,633, most of it in payments on loans, by the time of the 1992 campaign. In contrast, the McDougals paid out \$268,000 and withdrew \$175,800 for a loss of \$92,200.

Although the records are muddled, the McDougals apparently paid dramatically larger amounts to support Whitewater than did their supposedly equal partners, the Clintons. And Mr. McDougal's heaviest contributions to the partnership came after he acquired Madison Guaranty, a savings and loan that was part of Bill Clinton's regulatory responsibility as governor. The disorder of Whitewater and Madison records is such that it is unknown whether the Clintons benefited from any fund transfers between Madison and Whitewater, or whether Madison benefited from favorable treatment by Governor Clinton's regulators. That is a legal determination, but the political conclusion is clear. From the start of his governorship, Mr. Clinton was involved in poten-

tially compromising financial entanglements.

The same goes for Mrs. Clinton. On an initial investment of \$1,000 she made \$96,000 trading in farm commodities. Her principal adviser was James Blair, the lawyer for Tyson Industries; the broker he chose for her, Robert Bone, had worked for Tyson and been disciplined by regulators for not keeping good records. Once Mr. Clinton was in office, Tyson received \$9 million in state loans and very gentle treatment when it came to the water pollution associated with raising and cleaning chickens.

Investigators are nowhere near the bottom of Whitewater, but we now have a fairly clear idea of what it is about. It started with a well-meaning young couple who seemed to have an extraordinary indifference to, or difficulty in understanding, the normal divisions between government and personal interests. Their conduct may not have been illegal, but it was reckless and politically unattractive.

To deal with these seamy appearances, Clinton supporters are now engaged in what we have come to recognize as the Arkansas Defense. A central argument is that while the Clintons' dealings were not pretty, you cannot apply the standards of the outside world to Arkansas, where a thousand or so insiders run things in a loosey-goosey way that may look unethical or even illegal to outsiders. This logic holds that whatever the Clintons did was penny-ante stuff that the Republicans and the press ought to be willing to overlook in service to the higher national interests.

Certainly, there is a national interest in a viable presidency and in swift progress on health care and other pressing issues. But the genius of the federal system does not reside in importing to Washington the faults and idiosyncrasies of the state capitals. The effort to keep a lid on the Clintons' personal and financial histories has led to the development of a distinctive Clinton style — to withhold critical information and respond furiously with attacks on the motives of critics. It is a viable campaign practice. But the clumsy efforts to silence congressional critics and the possible White House interference with federal agencies demonstrate that it is a dangerous way to govern.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Happy With Cheap Oil

Oil prices lurched downward again this week, continuing a long decline. That is welcome to people who commute by car. It is also good for the American economy, which expands more strongly with a drop in fuel costs. It has the same effect as a tax cut. The basic reason for cheaper oil is recession and slow growth in Japan and Europe. That held world oil consumption flat last year while production continued to rise in the countries that belong to OPEC, the oil exporters' cartel. OPEC met last weekend to see whether it could work out an agreement to hold down production in order to hold prices up. Not for the first time, it failed. With a small but significant oversupply in prospect, buyers lowered their bids.

The dispute in OPEC is a long-standing one. It sets Saudi Arabia and Kuwait against the other members, countries with less oil and larger populations. The more heavily populated OPEC countries always press for higher prices. Last weekend the Saudis and their friends resisted. They believe that if OPEC sets production ceilings, the others will cheat. More important, they are aware that inexpensive oil is deeply helpful to the governments in the industrial democracies — especially the United States — as they try to get their economic growth rates up and their unemployment

down. The Saudis, Kuwaitis and the rest are returning a favor to the countries that defended them three years ago from their predatory neighbor Iraq and that, they hope, would also defend them from Iran. They are making an investment in their national security.

While a low price for oil is very convenient to the United States and the other big importing countries, it also contains certain dangers. It undercuts conservation. In the years of cheap gasoline — and you can now find it on sale for less than a dollar a gallon here and there in the Washington area — it is hard to maintain any momentum toward greater fuel efficiency. Cars, efficient or not, get used more than ever, as the daily jams on the highways demonstrate.

Americans could have it both ways, drawing the economic advantages of low oil prices and the conservation benefits of high prices, if they were willing to put a stiff tax on gasoline. But that is apparently beyond the ability of Congress. In its absence, the country is enjoying the undisturbed pleasures of cheap fuel. It also makes the country vulnerable to crises and sudden disruptions of the pipeline, of which there have been several in the past two decades. But that is an unpleasant possibility for which this optimistic country shows little concern.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Troublemaking Chief

Accounts differ drastically as to who or what was responsible for Monday's gun battle in downtown Johannesburg that claimed at least 31 lives. But there can be little doubt that the larger responsibility for this tragedy lies with Mangosuthu Buthe, the Zulu chief and the only South African leader of consequence who refuses to participate in the national vote set for late April. In refusing, Chief Buthe has made common cause with white racists who oppose what South Africa's men and women of goodwill have sought for generations: the scrapping of apartheid, nonracial elections and social and economic justice through common citizenship in a democratic state.

Nelson Mandela's African National Congress asserts that the massacre was deliberately provoked by Chief Buthe's Inkatha Freedom Party in order to sabotage the April balloting. For its part, Inkatha maintains the contrary — that Zulu marchers were killed by ANC snipers as they approached the ANC headquarters. Independent witnesses cannot say for sure who fired first.

Still, the root of the matter lies in Chief Buthe's fervent opposition to a federalized South Africa. Even at this late hour, he might be persuaded to change his mind in return for a face-saving concession. No South African is more adept at squaring these circles than the chief's former friends and allies, F. W. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela. But if he persists as a wreck, Mr. de Klerk will be justified in taking the next step: ending the state subsidy to KwaZulu, the chief's semi-independent homeland in Na-

tal Province. There would be ample political justice in such a move. In years past, Pretoria's white masters did their best to promote Chief Buthe, who began to see himself as South Africa's first black president. Inkatha was secretly armed by the government's security forces. Whether or not a sinister "third force" ignited violence between Zulus and their ethnic rivals, these clashes certainly served the interest of the apartheid regime.

Chief Buthe's once credibly claimed widespread approval among Zulus and white business leaders. Now that support has crumbled along with his standing in pre-election polls. When concessions are offered to meet his valid concerns about autonomy, he keeps shifting his bottom line and now demands the unattainable: the reconstitution of the old, huge Zulu kingdom. At the University of Orange Free State, an exasperated black student asked, "Chief Buthe, why do you as a black man not want us to vote after three centuries without any rights at all?" Incredible jeers greeted the chief's convoluted response.

It would nevertheless be foolish to underestimate this proud and difficult man's capacity to cause trouble, especially in alliance with well-armed extremists. In view of these risks, every reasonable effort should be made to coax him on board. Should that fail, and should President de Klerk's interim regime be compelled to end the subsidy and weigh the military occupation of the KwaZulu homeland, Americans will know whom to blame, and whom to support.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Eureka! A Triad For Italy

By W. V. Harris

NEW YORK — A foreigner needs some temerity to criticize the choice freely made by Italy's voters in this week's parliamentary election. Italians can manage their own affairs. But Italy is too important a nation for the health of its polity and economy to be a matter of indifference to the outside world.

With this election, Italy put an end to one regime and started another. But, having thrown out one lot of scoundrels, the electorate has chosen as its new leaders, to fill the vacuum, some equally flawed people with a new set of vices all their own.

And whether the victors can govern Italy for long seems very questionable. If they are unable to do so, real instability could follow.

Last year's electoral reforms, which made it easier for major parties or alliances to gain control of Parliament, were designed to restructure politics as a classic conflict between left and right. But the victorious right-wing alliance may fall apart before the left learns how to convince a majority that it is fit to govern. Its failure to win the youth vote in this election was a particularly bad sign. All this could lead to a prolonged period of political tension.

The winning alliance is led by the tycoon Silvio Berlusconi, the inventor of Forza Italia, a new party built on the idea of its founder as a sort of national savior. This alliance has a clear majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and although it will have at best a paper-thin majority in the Senate, it will almost certainly be able to form a government.

Mr. Berlusconi's business affairs are one reason for concern. Through his holding company, Fininvest, he owns roughly half of Italy's television, as well as the country's largest supermarket chain, huge publishing and advertising concerns, and many other assets, including the triumphant AC Milan soccer club.

It so happens, however, that this conglomerate was at least \$2.2 billion in debt by the end of 1993 — the true figure was probably higher — and in dire need of help, such as a governmental stimulus to domestic demand.

Television was the key to the campaign. Gaps in Italy's laws allowed Mr. Berlusconi's three channels to bombard voters with propaganda on his behalf, with predictable results. His rise to power by means of his own television, although faintly reminiscent of Citizen Kane, would have been unthinkable in America.

Mr. Berlusconi built his television empire by means of dubious legality, had it retroactively legitimated through a deal with the now discredited former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi — whose trial on other charges has just begun in Milan — and has now used it in a manner that is an affront to civil society.

Hence his government is very short on legitimacy, and will over time possess much less Fininvest genuinely sells its television interests and Mr. Berlusconi runs again in a new election as a regular right politician.

The other members of his troika are also problematic. The more important is Gianfranco Fini, whose neofascist National Alliance got 13.5 percent of the vote.

Much nonsense has been talked, by Mr. Berlusconi among others, to the effect that Mr. Fini is not "really" fascist, but the main difference is that he does not wear a ridiculous uni-



form. His sole contribution to policy formation has been to assert that Italy should somehow reacquire the Adriatic regions of Istria and Dalmatia from the former Yugoslavia. Nobody, one hopes, takes this seriously.

His most prominent supporter is Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of the dictator, who may now join the government. Mr. Fini is often attended by young Nazi-skins, who seemed more pitiful than dangerous, until he helped win the national election.

Keeping the neofascists in political quarantine is a matter not only of historical decency but of immediate relevance. Italy now has racial tension resulting from legal and illegal immigration, largely from Africa, and as Mr. Fini's supporters gain confidence they will exacerbate it.

Mr. Berlusconi's other ally is the raucous Umberto Bossi, leader of the Northern League, the political movement that encapsulates all sorts of regional resentments against Rome and the south. He has said he does not want Mr. Berlusconi as prime minister, but that seems to have been simply a way to extract concessions.

After the election, as before it, he

finds himself in a dilemma: He can attempt the changes he wants only by allying himself with the likes of Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. Fini, but many of his supporters have no sympathy with these allies, especially Mr. Fini.

In making common cause with those who support a strong central government, Mr. Bossi looks to some as if he has betrayed the federalist cause, and as a result his support has eroded in the last three months. Yet the Northern League has nearly twice as many deputies as in the last Parliament, and it is indispensable to Mr. Berlusconi's alliance.

Thus Mr. Berlusconi has to provide both a strong government for Mr. Fini and a strong measure of decentralization for Mr. Bossi. Within a few months Mr. Bossi will have to deliver something to his followers or he will run into severe trouble. This could well lead to the collapse of the government by the end of the year.

Economic policy will also cause considerable tension in the new government. Mr. Berlusconi was elected on a free market platform, which undoubtedly corresponds to the mood of a large part of the population, and

he has promised to reduce taxes. But the budget deficit is running at about 10 percent of the gross domestic product, and the national debt is climbing to vertiginous heights.

Mr. Berlusconi would like to cut public expenditure abruptly, but it will be difficult to sell that notion to his coalition partners — not to mention organized labor. And with unemployment at 11 percent, the domestic economy seems to need stimulation rather than the reverse.

But the primary issue ought to be the new prime minister's control over so much television. There is probably no power in Italy that can now control Mr. Berlusconi to make an honest divestment. Yet it is probably the only action that can re-establish the necessary minimum of integrity in the political process and give Italy some chance of grappling with unemployment, organized crime and its other great problems. It will be Mr. Berlusconi's next important test.

The writer, professor of history at Columbia University and author of "Ancient Literacy," contributed this column to The New York Times.

Some Really Do Reinvent Government

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — We Americans enjoy thinking of ourselves as bold and brave in shaping the future, but our weakness for self-congratulation obscures the fact that dozens of other nations are demonstrating bolder and braver.

Granted, the United States is not in the desperate or suddenly new national circumstances that typically provide the motivation and constituency for political initiative. We already have a free market democracy. Our desperation, moreover, tends to come in pockets, demographic and geographic; this inhibits the forming of a critical mass.

Tinkering, making incremental trade-offs, moving the pieces around in a crowded field, catching up to changes triggered by technology or new social attitudes: these considerations dictate most of the political agenda in the United States and most other Western democracies.

To see how politics can really be done, you have only to look at this week's elections in Italy. The whole political class that ruled through two generations of Cold War has been rudely dumped. Thousands of the best and brightest have been replaced

by an uncertain but popularly approved combination of new figures.

Long looked — unfairly — for their seemingly agitated and ineffective mode of governance, the Italians decided, upon the demise of the Cold War, that the price of stability — massive corruption — no longer could be abided. They are now embarked on an experiment in revelation and renovation that makes even America's hottest political excitement, such as Watergate, Iran-contra and Whitewater, look trifling.

Mexico, a country living in several centuries, found itself last winter with a potentially perilous Indian uprising expressing the rage of those left far behind. Already the government, with courage and imagination, had committed itself to a decade-long market opening on a scale meant to transform the whole economy and society. It responded to the revolt in Chiapas not in a narrow military way but by serious moves to open the political market, too. On top of this now it must deal, and is dealing, with a political assassination that touches the country's deepest fears of destabilization.

India, where government was noto-

rious for a stifling bureaucracy and socialist-type hostility to foreign investment, is gambling on market opening, with all the political convulsions that such a change entails.

Chile's astounding success in a similar earlier program has become an inspiration if not a direct model for parallel efforts around the globe.

Look at the former Soviet bloc, where soul-crushing, society-wrecking change has become so normal and routine as to elicit our yawns. The efforts by these countries to build a new national life practically from scratch put extraordinary demands on the political leadership. Bloc graduates are now out of the exciting first stage of liberation into the long, painful and often unmarked second stage of construction and consolidation. Every day they face challenges larger than anything — even health care reform — on the American table.

Or note the travail of Israelis and Palestinians. A foreign policy peacemaking initiative which is for the sponsoring United States an exercise in regional diplomacy (we will come out all right no matter how the exercise fares) is for the two partners nothing less than a matter of life and death of the nation.

In South Africa, the different racial communities, accustomed to hate and violence, are calling each other to create swiftly and by political means a new multiracial democratic order.

In Germany, rather quietly, another project of historic dimensions, often overlooked in the swirl of daily events, is unfolding under the title of national reunification. It amounts to a structural anti-poverty and democracy program staggering in size and in ambition — to make all German citizens equal in fact as well as name.

"Reinventing government" is a slogan that the Clinton administration has given to what is in fact a potentially useful but limited technical program to apply contemporary business standards to the operations of the bureaucracy. For the real article of "reinventing government," we had better go to the many other countries that have taken on this mission in a liberal and true way. They apply democratic means to giant projects at a time when Americans, even as we make a lot of noise about it, are working on what is in fact a small scale. Their effort is to be encouraged, their example studied, for good reasons of our own.

The Washington Post.

Entitlement Trouble Ahead for Clinton

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — Ticking away offstage is a political time bomb called the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlements. President Bill Clinton agreed to set up the commission last August, as the price of getting an influential Democratic deficit hawk, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, to support his budget. The panel will report in December, and its recommendations are likely to be a major embarrassment to Mr. Clinton.

The 32-member commission, chaired by Mr. Kerrey and Republican Senator John Danforth of Missouri, is dominated by people who think that "entitlement" — namely, Social Security and Medicare — are the devil's own instrument. The commission's executive order mandates it to identify "potential long-term budget savings" in entitlement programs. Yet the Clinton administration's own top legislative priority is the first major new entitlement in a generation: universal health insurance.

A majority of the commission's congressional members voted for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. The White House labored mightily to defeat that amendment, by the narrowest of margins. The administration has set itself a trap, and compounded the damage by being careless about the commission's membership.

The commission's executive director, appointed jointly by Senators Kerrey and Danforth, is Fred Goldberg, former IRS commissioner in the Bush administration. Its chief of staff is Mark Weinberger, former tax counsel to Mr. Danforth.

Of the other members, 20 were named by Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress. Ten were named by Mr. Clinton. Even his appointees include prominent Republican fiscal conservatives, most remarkably the investment banker Peter G. Peterson, who has spent the past decade warning that entitlements are bankrupting America.

Mr. Peterson was urged on Mr. Clinton by fellow Wall Street

singling out social insurance benefits for extra taxation. Just raise top tax rates on high-income taxpayers generally — like Mr. Peterson!

Social insurance, most notably Social Security and Medicare, is part of what binds people together as citizens rather than mere winners and losers in a free market lottery. Since Franklin Roosevelt, social insurance has helped bind the Democratic Party to the wage-earning electorate, and in a way that transcends divisions of race and class.

Not even Ronald Reagan dared attack Social Security, although his aides wanted to privatize it. In addition, Social Security is America's most effective program of income redistribution. It, along with Medicare, is responsible for the dramatic reduction of poverty among the aged. Social insurance, in short, is the political and moral high ground of American liberalism.

It is no mystery why Republican conservatives would mount an attack on entitlements. Slashing entitlements accords with the party's free market philosophy, and has the political virtue of dividing Democrats from their electoral base. It is harder to fathom why the Clinton White House would provide the vehicle for this assault.

Recently, Representative Marjorie Margolis-MacVicker, the freshman Democrat who gave Mr. Clinton a crucial vote when his budget was before the House, was back in her Pennsylvania district electioneering. The first part of her speech was a stirring call for universal health insurance. She concluded her remarks with a pledge to "cut entitlements." Hello . . . ?

In the past, voters have looked to the Democrats to defend Social Security and Medicare. What will President Clinton do when "his own commission" calls for massive cuts? With this sort of confusion about first principles, it is small wonder that voters have a hard time telling the difference between the two parties.

Washington Post Writers Group.

This Treaty Deserves Burial at Sea

By William Safire

LONDON — LOST is a loser, but the United States is getting ready to sign on.

The Law of the Sea Treaty has been ratified by 60 nations and will come into force on Nov. 16 of this year. The big question — one that will affect global business on and under the sea for generations — is whether the United States will subscribe to what Third World leaders and international bureaucrats hail as "the constitution of the oceans."

I have long argued that the United States should not. Although many of the treaty's navigational and fishing provisions are unobjectionable, the core of the new international law is a collectivist cartel that conflicts with U.S. national interests and betrays the spirit of capitalism.

Back in the '70s, as the have-not nations were touting a "new world economic order" to redistribute the world's wealth, Carterites and some liberal Republicans enlisted in the cause to declare the resources of the sea bottom "the common heritage of mankind." (That was before we became "humankind.")

Their essential idea was that entrepreneurs of the industrial nations would mine the seas for mineral wealth, just as explorers and discoverers did for centuries, but with this difference: Most of the product of free enterprise would be turned over to a socialist "Enterprise," a vast new United Nations bureaucracy that would both regulate and compete with the miners of the sea.

The philosophy was wrong. John Locke, on whose writings Thomas Jefferson drew, held that when a person mixed his labor with a material resource, the person acquired a property right in that resource.

That provided a profit motive, the incentive to explore and develop that created fortunes and built industrial democracies.

But under the Marxian collectivist philosophy expressed in the Law of the Sea, the ocean resources belonged not to the ones who found it but to the United Nations. An OPEC-style cartel would graciously allow the developers to keep a part of their stake, but would demand that they share their technology and would determine production and prices.

To its eternal credit, the Reagan administration saw this basic conflict of ideology and said to LOST negotiators: Nothing doing.

Ronald Reagan's principled rejection, as Doug Bandow's recent Cato Institute study points out, caused great gnashing of teeth among diplomats at the United Nations and politicians in scores of Third World countries who had been counting on lifetime incomes with perks in the LOST "Enterprise," to be based in sunny Jamaica.

Despite the drop in mineral prices that discouraged expensive seabed exploration, and blind to worldwide loss of interest in socialist economics, bureaucrats pressed ahead.

Enter the Clinton administration with its multinationalism and multiculturalism and multimultism. Thanks to the UN representative, Madeleine Albright, and gnomes in the State Department who over me a global treaty they didn't like, LOST was found. Their technique was to dress up the pact with market rhetoric, drop the requirement to share technology with the Third World, and slightly modify other egregious offenses to free enterprise.

Something happens to diplomats who get involved in a diplomatic "process." The deal becomes the goal. Their measure of success is a flock of signatures on a document at a televised ceremony with souvenir pens handed out all around.

When the Clinton State Department is asked about the status of LOST, the answer is: "Haven't made it up to the seventh floor yet." Secretary Warren Christopher has his hands full with a threat from a bellicose North Korea and cannot focus on convoluted philosophical disputes.

What will happen? When LOST gets up to Foggy Bottom's seventh floor, Mr. Christopher will lawyer it a little, make sure the United States has a veto, get some Pentagon admiral to praise its unnecessary legitimization of Strait of Gibraltar passage, and have President Bill Clinton sign it as a symbol of the brave new multinational world.

Then the Senate will decline to ratify LOST because its central provision is anti-free enterprise. Is such a display of disunion in the president's interest? Or in America's?

No. The time to drop the vast bonedoggle of LOST is now.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Carolina Revolt

NEW YORK — The north-eastern part of the State of South Carolina is practically in a condition of revolution. Some of the State distillery spies recently attempted to search a house in Darlington county. The citizens armed themselves and the result was a collision in which several citizens were shot. A mob then gathered and routed the spies after severe street fighting. The Governor ordered the fourth brigade of the Charleston Militia to the scene. They refused to go. Then he ordered out-of-town companies to come to the State capital. Nearly all refused. The Governor, fearing a general riot, technically seized the railroad and telegraphs and forbade trains and telegrams being sent without his orders.

1919: Dantzig Question

PARIS — Marshal Foch will leave Paris for Spa to-morrow (April 2) to

communicate to the German Government's plenipotentiary the decision of the Council of Four on the Dantzig question. There is reason to believe that the Marshal has been authorized to take an unbending attitude and to insist that General Haller's troops be landed at Dantzig, all facilities being accorded for the operation by the Germans. Marshal Foch has already intimated that the German representative must be prepared to accept the Allies' proposals without further shilly-shallying.

1944: A Soviet Victory

MOSCOW — [From New York edition:] The Soviet Union, in possibly its biggest diplomatic victory thus far in the war, has forced Japan to surrender on Sakhalin Island, north of Japan, which still had twenty years to run, it was announced today (March 31). The upper half of Sakhalin Island, which is near Siberia, is Soviet territory; the southern half is Japanese.

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Is There Anything Still Left In America's Sexual Closet?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — "Society," says the surgeon-general, "wants to keep all sexuality in the closet." Which makes one wonder: What society is Dr. Joycelyn Elders living in? Surely hers is an interesting sensibility if she lives in today's America and frets that there is insufficient thinking and talking about things sexual.

America's is a society in which parents can hardly watch television with their children without wincing, in which a walk past a magazine rack is a walk on the wild side, in which before or after the steamy soap operas have got the afternoon television audience panting, on come Geraldine, Monet and Sally. "Next, bisexual grocers and the lingerie they love!" Someone should send the surgeon-general some tapes of the "shock jocks" now flourishing on radio — Howard Stern and the rest. That would assuage her anxiety that sexuality is being "repressed" by "Victorian morality" in an America that needs "in be more open about sex."

The surgeon-general should be gratified by the out-of-the-closet television commercial for little Hyundai automobiles. In it, two women speculate that men who buy big cars are compensating for small penises. Observing the driver of a large car, one woman says: "He must be compensating for a... shortcoming?" Of the man who drives up in a Hyundai, the other woman says, "I wonder what he's got under the hood." A columnist for *Age* notes that, in the argot of advertising, this is an ad campaign based on "penis-length positioning."

Imitation really is the sincerest form

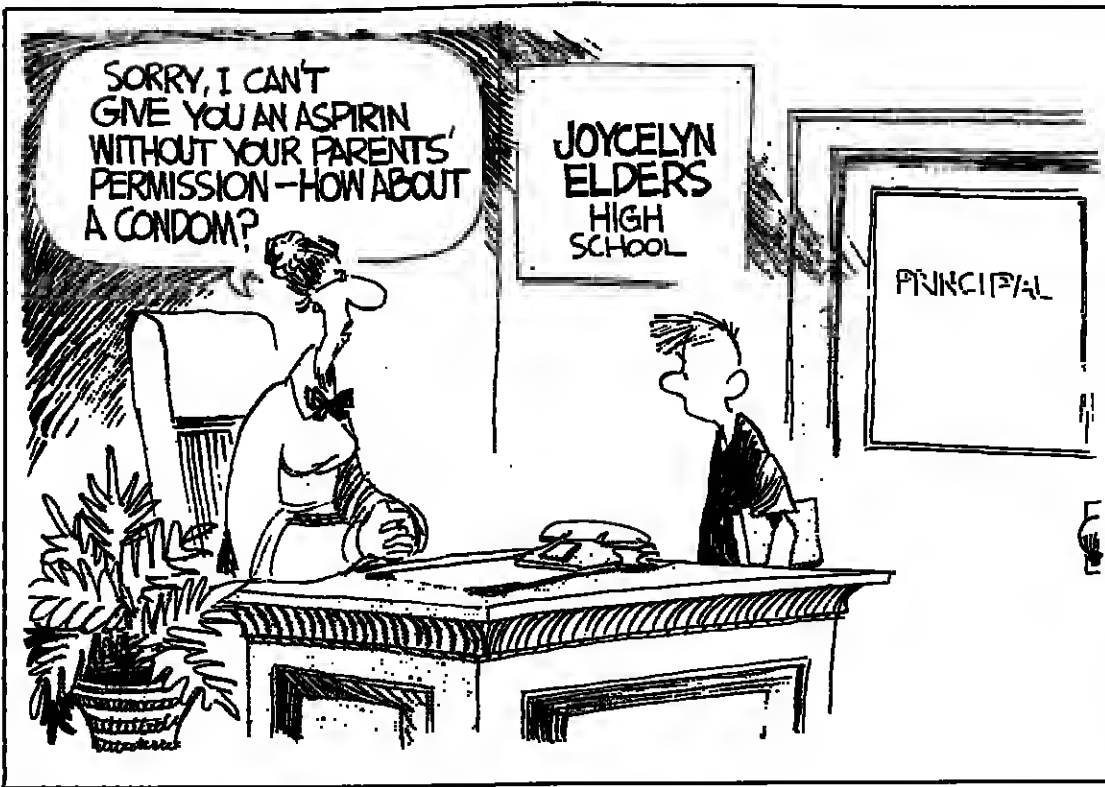
of television: Last Monday two consecutive CBS comedies, "Murphy Brown" and "Hearst Afire," featured penis jokes. Given that such is now the stuff of mass entertainment and advertising, it is a mystery what the surgeon-general thinks is left back there in the recesses of America's sexual closet, and why she wants it — whatever it is — out.

The river of national life would seem to be silting up rather rapidly with sexuality in all its permutations — gays in the military, gays in the St. Patrick's Day parades, Bob Packwood, Michael Jackson, Madonna, MTV, "date rape" seminars for university freshmen, and so on, and on. But the surgeon-general, in an interview with *The Advocate*, a Los Angeles-based magazine for homosexuals, indicates that she thinks the United States is suffering from sexual reticence.

In the process of endorsing adoption of children by homosexuals, and embracing the fiction that 10 percent of young people are homosexuals, she says "sex is good, sex is wonderful." Very it can be, but Dr. Elders's effusions are not exactly all that the United States just now needs in hear from its principal public health official.

It is good and wonderful sex that is making so many 14-year-old mothers? From boom boys carried by young males down city streets come 7 Live Crew's song "Me So Horny," and lyrics about how fun it is to "bust the walls" of vaginas. Not good. Not wonderful.

The New York Times reports a resurgence of what it delicately describes as "commercial establishments where people meet for sex." It means places like



the Adonis theater, a cinema on Eighth Avenue between 43rd and 44th streets in Manhattan. New York City is estimated to have about 50 similar establishments where people go for sex, often for anonymous sex with multiple partners. The city government knows that it will have to care for many of the more than 80,000 "AIDS orphans" — children whose mothers died of AIDS — that the nation will have by the end of this decade. The city closed the Adonis in January because not all sex is good and wonderful.

When used by advanced thinkers like

Dr. Elders, the phrase "in the closet" means "unliberated." But would-be liberators like Dr. Elders have a problem, there being little remaining in the way of laws or mores from which anyone can be liberated. Sure, in some cities children who are not yet in the sixth grade are denied information about anal intercourse, but such minor imperfections in American liberty make for an uninspiring agenda for sexual liberation.

It really is no longer daring, in say, as Dr. Elders did to *The Advocate*, "I feel that God meant sex for more than pro-

creation," and of course Dr. Elders has a right to construe God's will as she pleases. But can someone explain why a government official, and particularly this one, is favoring us with such thoughts? Where in the job description of the surgeon-general does it deal with the duty to issue public lamentations about America's sexual repression?

Repression is what she implies by her remarkable judgment that American society — has she seen Calvin Klein underwear ads? — "wants to keep all sexuality in the closet."

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Darker View of the '50s On a Desperate 'Carousel'

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — To any American who was around in the 1950s, Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein 2d were as corny as Kansas in August — and as much a part of the decade's oppressively sunny landscape

MEANWHILE

as Ike, backyard barbecues and Ozzie and Harriet. This begins to explain why a jaded, middle-aged crowd was so startled to find itself weeping at the opening night of "Carousel" last week. The audience came to New York's Lincoln Center for a sentimental nostalgia trip back to that idyllic America of cockeyed optimism. Instead they found themselves abandoned in a dark alley.

Sure, the lovers still sing "If I Loved You." But the evening begins with the grim apparition of a turn-of-the-century New England mill where young women toil in sweatshop misery. Only when a whistle shrieks at closing time does the hurdy-gurdy Rodgers waltz swell, sending the laborers swirling through the factory gates for a pathetically brief escape to a gaudy fairground.

Once there, the heroine, Julie Jordan, books up with Billy Bigelow, a carousel barker who drifts into unemployment, alcoholism, wife-beating, armed robbery and suicide. Their Maine town is ruled by a mean class system in which even the police and God conspire with the mill owner against the working poor. "Carousel" sounds more like "Town Without Pity" than a piece by the authors of "The Sound of Music" and

"The King and I." But not only did Rodgers and Hammerstein write it, they did so when they had no reason to be gloomy. "Carousel" made its debut on the heady eve of V-E Day. It was the team's follow-up to "Oklahoma!" — the most beloved and lucrative musical Broadway had ever seen.

Liberated by success to say whatever they pleased, Rodgers and Hammerstein chose to depict an America haunted by inequities and suffering. Though an extraordinary British director, Nicholas Hytner, has made some slight embellishments at Lincoln Center, the darkness be mines in "Carousel" is all in the original text.

But until now that true "Carousel" has been suppressed. It disappeared in the '50s, when Hollywood and a thousand stock productions bowdlerized the show to fit the treacly conformist culture of a decade whose rigid dogma was sexless suburban family bliss. Confronting the unexpurgated "Carousel" in 1994, we can see clearly that it tells the truth about its era rather than preaching the expected homilies. There were plenty of Billy Bigelows and women loyal to them, as well as a 25 percent poverty rate, by the prosperous '50s. But Americans were expected to keep whistling happy tunes. Wife-battering was barely acknowledged, and the rising intake of alcohol and tranquilizers took place behind closed ranch-house doors.

Today debunking the happy postwar years is an academic industry. But art speaks more powerfully than sociology. While the Lincoln Center "Carousel" unfolds in beautiful sets, its New England is not quaint but lonely, more Edward Hopper than Norman Rockwell. The lovers, "two little people" who "don't count at all," in Billy's bitter words, are a bot pair, but they grope desperately for each other against a vast moonlit night that only emphasizes their lowly status in an indifferent universe.

From that moment "Carousel" becomes disturbing because it starts to seem timeless. As Billy has an afterlife, so does the America with which Rodgers and Hammerstein surrounded him.

Everyone in "Carousel" looks familiar to us. Even the show's proper, uprightly mobile Mr. and Mrs. Snow could be that couple whose boisterous summer cookouts don't quite dispel the stink of booze and the muffled sounds of marital brawls. At Lincoln Center, the audience begins sobbing as soon as it hears "You'll Never Walk Alone," but that is because anyone takes the anthem's words literally. Everything about this musical says that we are alone. The audience crying at "Carousel" realizes that it is up to us to break America's unending cycles of social injustice and domestic violence. And that not even Rodgers and Hammerstein, the soothing parental figures we had always depended on, can bail us out.

The New York Times.

As Needed as Ever

Regarding the editorial "Backward in East Europe" (Opinion, March 22):

The editorial from the New York Times focused on the controversial decision of the Hungarian center-right government to dismiss 200 television and radio journalists "allegedly for budgetary reasons." The article noted that "hundreds of broadcasters were sacked in Belgrade after elections in early 1993," adding that similar occurrences were taking place in Slovakia and, with variations, "similar assaults on independent journalism... are now commonplace in former Communist countries."

It is against such a background that the U.S. Congress, at its own whim, is withdrawing support for its strongest tool of democratic instruction: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, my employer. Some 150 employees, including members of departments broadcasting to Hungary, Poland, Afghanistan and

the Czech Republic, have been dismissed. The history, traditions and legends of these broadcasting departments have been irrevocably destroyed.

Washington continues to pursue its policy of dividing the departments, proposing to disperse them without rhyme or reason among Budapest, Prague, Washington and Munich. Moreover, the next wave of dismissals is expected to take place by the end of June and number some 400 employees.

ALINA PERTH GRABOWSKA, Munich.

Turkey and the Kurds

Regarding "An Appeal to Turkey" (Letters, March 18) from Bernard Knuchner and Bernard Dorin:

In light of the reportedly imminent offensive by the Turkish military against its 10 million Kurdish minority, we in Western Europe would do well to remember a similar genocide that Turkey launched against another of its mi-

norities: the Armenians, during 1915-1922. Today, the only reminders of this ancient culture in Turkey are derelict monasteries and churches converted into mosques.

How can a nation that has committed genocide with impunity be trusted with the faith of the Kurds now? Once, the West turned a blind eye to Turkey's appalling human rights record because of its strategic location vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

With the ending of the Cold War, the time has come for Western governments to relate to Turkey in an uncertain manner that either the Turkish government clean up its human rights record and its oppression of minorities or risk being ostracized like Iraq.

STEPHAN VRIJSEN, Hertogenbosch, Netherlands.

The Turkish state has long been trying to end the terrorism instigated by the Kurdish Workers Party. However, this has never entailed — and never will

— "the total destruction of the Kurdish area and the death of thousands of innocent civilians" or "genocide," as Mr. Knuchner and Ambassador Dorin claim.

Regardless of the Kurdish Workers Party's orientation — Marxist-Leninist or otherwise — it is a terrorist organization which kills innocent civilians. Like any other state in the world, the Turkish republic will never negotiate with a terrorist organization.

The establishment of a full-fledged democracy in Turkey is the desire and goal of every Turkish citizen. Turkey needs support, not threats, from its friends in building a robust democracy.

ENVER YUCESAN, Fontainebleau, France.

Asia and Democracy

Regarding "Clinton's Asia Policy Runs Big Risks" (Business/Finance, March 25) by Reginald Dale:

Mr. Dale suggests that the United

States look to methods of physical punishment such as flagellation for minor crimes like vandalism as a potential solution to the country's crime problem.

While such methods may be successful in reducing the level of crime, it can only be at the cost of a diminished sense of the dignity of the human being.

Similarly, Mr. Dale criticizes the Clinton administration's "hectoring" of China on its human rights record. He urges a disentangling of human rights from economic negotiations, a recommendation that shows the neglect of face of capitalism — that of insensitivity to the human condition.

Mr. Dale is correct in citing the differences between Western and Asian value systems as an obstacle to achieving an effective Asia policy. But some of these differences are not of so trivial a nature that they can be ignored without betraying fundamentally democratic values.

ROZELLA OLIVER, Barcelona.

Faces of Europe

Regarding the report "Whose Face Will Mark the Euro-Bill?" (Business/Finance, March 21) by Brandon Michener:

The European Union could embellish its currency with natural features common to more than one country, like the Alps or the Danube. Or it could depict such supranational European achievements as the CERN particle-physics laboratory or the Airbus.

But please, no politicians or financiers. If personages are to be displayed, let them be, rather than mythical or allegorical figures, Europeans who contributed notably to mutual understanding and international cooperation.

THEODOR SCHUCHAT, Bellevue, Washington.

Surely, Jean Monnet is the logical first choice.

V. W. H. GREENWAY, Paris.

GENERAL NEWS

Syria Likely to Stay On Trafficking List

By Ann Devroy and Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Overruling recommendations from lower-level officials, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has told the White House that Syria should remain on the U.S. list of nations that are involved in the international drug trade.

In deciding that Syria should not be granted a waiver in the "national interest" from the drug listing, and thus be exempted from certain sanctions, Mr. Christopher headed off a potential political uproar.

Democratic congressional sources said Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, among others, was set to denounce the Clinton administration for rewarding Syria's cooperation in the Middle East peace process with a ruling that could bring economic benefits despite a lack of significant effort to disassociate itself from the international drug trade.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, was prepared to read into the Congressional Record the names of high-ranking Syrian officials believed to be involved in the drug trade, congressional sources said.

President Bill Clinton is required by law to submit to Congress by Friday a list of nations that are not cooperating with U.S. anti-narcotics efforts or working on their own

to curb the drug trade. Syria is one of 26 nations on the current list and will be included on the new list, State Department officials said.

Nations on the list may not receive U.S. foreign aid or U.S. support for World Bank loans, but the president is authorized to grant a waiver for any nation if he deems it in the U.S. "national interest."

Administration officials said that a junior staff member on the White House National Security Council had hinted to families of victims of the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 that the administration was poised to grant Syria an exemption that effectively would have removed it from the list.

Removal from the list would have little practical impact, officials said, because Syria remains on the U.S. list of nations that promote terrorism, but it might have had symbolic significance in winning Syrian assent to a peace agreement with Israel, they said.

Pan Am 103 family members — who hold Syria at least partly responsible for the 1988 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, despite the official U.S. position that Libya was the culprit — immediately began contacting members of Congress and reporters to alert them to the potential waiver for Syria. By Wednesday night they said they had received assurance that no waiver would be granted.

"It is up to the president to make the final decisions," Mr. McCurry said.

BARRIERS: Japan Is Criticized

Continued from Page 1

Tokyo last year totaled \$60.4 billion, up \$10 billion from 1992. Washington singled out several areas of particular concern, including telecommunications, medical devices, insurance and autos.

In addition, the report concluded: "The United States is not willing to repeat the past mistake of entering into agreements that do not result in a tangible difference in the marketplace."

The U.S. administration's demands that Japan accept numerical targets for increasing imports were rejected by Tokyo, leading to a collapse of trade negotiations in February.

While the trade office clearly singled out Japan for criticism, its general counsel, Ira Shapiro, cautioned against focusing solely on any one country or practice.

Besides Japan, the 12-nation European Union had the longest chapter in the report. While criticizing European restrictions on programming of U.S. films, the report also noted that the recent world trade accord would reduce European agricultural barriers.

The report singled out France's setting of a 40 percent minimum of French music for French radio, which is to come into effect next year, saying it could "reduce the broadcast of American music by as much as 30 percent from current levels."

It also complained that Spain's licensing system for allowing dubbed non-European films into the country cost the American film industry \$15 million a year.

Trade barriers in China, Korea, and Taiwan also were described.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)



BOMBING IN EGYPT — Police inspecting damage from a bomb Thursday outside a Commercial National Bank branch in the Cairo suburb of Muhandiseen. One person was hurt. The militant Islamic Group has planted about 10 bombs near banks in a campaign against usury.

HEBRON: 160 International Observers to Be Stationed in West Bank

Continued from Page 1

thereby to vitiate any claim that Israel might have on these territories in a final settlement. Now, he said, Israel has "prejudged the final negotiations in favor of Arab sovereignty."

Asked about the symbolic nature of the force, Mr. Netanyahu replied, "Symbolic forces carry sym-

boic pistols and shoot symbolic bullets."

In Tunis, Ahmed Qureih, a PLO official also known as Abu Ala, said the Hebron force would comprise 90 observers from Norway, 35 from Italy and 35 from Denmark.

The Palestinians appear to have won permission to reappoint Mustafa Natshe, the former mayor of Hebron who was removed a decade ago by the Israeli authorities.

Although the reappointment is not directly mentioned in the agreement, the document refers to a Palestinian "Mayor of Hebron" who will be part of a joint Israeli-Palestinian oversight panel.

How the international force will operate has yet to be worked out, but Palestinians in Hebron have generally greeted the idea with skepticism, saying it will do little to reduce the friction between armed Jewish settlers and the Palestinians.

The PLO is weak in Hebron, a conservative and religious city of 100,000 where Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, has always enjoyed wide support. Hamas and other groups have rejected the Israel-PLO accord criticized the new agreement.

Aircraft spare parts and maintenance crews are being sent to military bases in South Korea, Japan and elsewhere in the region, he said. The Defense Department is also taking unspecified steps to prepare for the "rapid insertion" of weaponry capable of countering North Korean artillery and is preparing for the potential deployment of a second battalion of Patriot missile interceptors to South Korea.

The first U.S. Patriot battalion, announced last week, is preparing to leave the Oakland Army Base in California for South Korea, where it will be used to help defend U.S. air bases near Seoul. The second will be shipped in the event U.S. forces are "facing a confrontation," Mr. Perry said.

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COCOM: Cold War Watchdog Dies

Continued from Page 1

said Russia was reconsidering whether to join a partnership program with NATO.

A brief statement at the end of the meeting said that governments would attempt to ensure that weapons or high-technology goods with potential military applications were not sent to regions where they could "contribute to the development or enhancement of threatening military capabilities."

The Clinton administration's announcement on computers and telecommunications equipment surprised and pleased industry officials meeting in Washington.

The agreement to keep some restrictions in place reflects the fact that "we still live in a world of hazards," said Robert E. Rubin, head of the White House National Economic Council, who announced the new policy. Underlining the tug and pull of administration's export policy, he also stressed President Bill Clinton's desire to help U.S. companies compete abroad.

Despite the continuing cooperation on weapons proliferation policy, each country is now free to make its own decisions about what to export.

U.S. businesses feared that they

would face tighter restrictions than competitors in Europe and Japan on exports of "dual-use" technology, which can have both civilian and military applications.

In previous administrations, the U.S. desire to take the lead in controlling weapons proliferation led to export bans or tough licensing requirements on some conventional high-tech products that could be purchased off the shelf in many foreign countries.

But the announcement on telecommunications and computers appeared to sweep most of those concerns away for U.S. computer and telecommunications companies.

"We're quite happy," said Greg Garcia of the American Electronics Association. "I'd give the administration a cigar — a Cuban one if they weren't embargoed. This is a good deal for us."

"A home run," said Christopher Padilla, a Washington government affairs official at AIT&T Corp., which has been seeking permission to sell high-speed digital telephone switches to China and Russia. It now has a green light to do so, he said.

According to U.S. industry analysts, Russia proposes to purchase several billion dollars' worth of telecommunications equipment over the next three to four years. China's ambitions are even greater. It may spend \$40 billion by the end of the decade, according to AIT&T.

"This announcement means that American companies can now participate in these enormous markets," said Mr. Padilla.

Instead of requiring item-by-item export licenses, which took nearly 60 days to process on average, the U.S. Commerce Department will now grant exporters general licenses to ship most conventional computer and telecommunications products provided the buyer is a civilian customer, not a military one. No advance permission would be required.

If the product could be used for advanced weapons production, exporters must obtain licenses.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said the change would make U.S. businesses more competitive abroad, "while maintaining controls on items and technologies we consider to be sensitive for security and nonproliferation reasons."

Commerce Department officials estimated that the number of export licenses the department issues — 25,000 last year — would drop by half under the new system.

But stiff debates lie ahead over the future control of sensitive technologies rather than computers and telecommunications, congressional and administration officials say.

SKULL: Filling a Big Gap

Continued from Page 1

tended. The discoverers described the skull as not only the youngest and largest but also the only relatively intact one of the afarensis species, which lived for almost 1 million years in the region from Ethiopia in the north to Tanzania in the south.

The famous fossil footprints at Laetoli, in Tanzania, were presumably made by an afarensis adult and child out for a walk 3.5 million years ago. This is the earliest direct evidence for upright walking by human ancestors.

The longevity of the afarensis species was remarkable in itself, the discovery team said, noting how few detectable evolutionary changes seemed to occur between the first known afarensis specimens from 3.5 million years ago and the skull and other recently discovered fossils that are 3 million years old.

The team was headed by William Kimbel, director of paleoanthropology at the Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, California; Donald C. Johanson, president of the institute, and Yohannes Haile-Selassie, a paleoanthropologist at Tel Aviv University.

Commenting on the skull's importance in an accompanying journal article, Leslie C. Aiello, a paleoanthropologist at University College, London, said the skull and other recent findings provided "persuasive support for the idea that A. afarensis is a single, highly dimorphic species," that is, one with two types of individuals.

The single-species hypothesis had been challenged by scientists who studied the striking variations in the size of afarensis fossils and decided they were too pronounced to be included in one species.

In the alternative view, larger-bodied individuals represented a separate "robust" species, now extinct, which lived at the same time as the smaller species, represented by Lucy, that evolves into the Homo lineage, leading eventually to modern humans, Homo sapiens.

In this view, the two distinct lines — one leading to humans and the other to the australopithecines, a branch that became extinct 1 million years ago — had already diverged by 3 million years ago.

Like many paleoanthropologists, Mr. Kimbel's group thinks that primitive upright-walking hominids — humans and their extinct ancestors and relatives — did not diversify into discrete lineages until some time in the half a million years after the 3-million-year-old skull.

After an analysis of recent fossil discoveries, Mr. Kimbel's group attributed the size differences to sexual dimorphism.

Pressing Matter in Siena: Olive Oil

By Kate Singleton

S IENA, Italy — "My mother, who was very devout, used to pray for the grace to collaborate intelligently with destiny," explains Tina Simonelli during an uncharacteristic pause in the round-the-clock supervision of the family olive press at San Quirico d'Orcia, due south of Siena.

"When I married into the Simonelli family rather over 50 years ago, I realized that if I could do something for the community while helping run my husband's properties I would be respecting my mother's precept. The family has owned the olive press for centuries, but my aim is to see San Quirico recognized as the producer of one of Italy's finest olive oils."

Simonelli, whose diminutive person contains an energy that would be surprising in someone half her age, is too self-effacing to admit that the success of the San Quirico press is largely due to her persistent efforts. But she is rightly proud of the fact that last year her olive oil was voted among the country's top 20 at the Verona Agricultural Fair. "It's a question of traditional methods and the particular quality of the San Quirico olive trees," she said. "We've also just invested in a new separator. So this year we should surpass ourselves!"

Unlike Greece and Spain, and some parts of southern Italy, where the olives are allowed to ripen until they fall to the ground (thus producing a much fatter and more acid oil), olives in Tuscany are stripped from the branches, still largely by hand, as soon as they reach the right degree of ripeness. Nowadays, most small towns in the prime olive-

growing areas have their own *frantoio*, or olive press, and will usually take a fee in oil for pressing other people's olives.

The olives, with their stones, are first washed and cleaned, and then ground between two huge millstones into a brown sludge that can be extruded from the other end of the press in controllable quantities. The pulp can thus be evenly distributed around the perimeter of large disks made of coconut rope or reed, with a central hole that allows them to be fitted one on top of the other over a central pivot.

When pressed, the olive pulp on the loaded pivot will release about 60 percent of its original weight in liquid. About 15 percent of this will be oil, which is separated from the water by means of centrifugal spinning.

This is the first oil, of the finest quality: cold-pressed virgin olive oil that will be a deep, slightly murky green, initially almost peppery to the taste, then gradually growing clearer and more distinctive in flavor. Relatively little oil is produced from this first pressing, so it is fairly expensive. However, when compared with industrially pressed olive oils, its value is immediately perceptible. The best cold-pressed virgin olive oil recalls the finest chateau wine. It's a universe in its own right, a food rather than a dressing.

"The fact that we only press local olives is very important, and has made us unpopular in the past. When the olive trees of most of Tuscany were frozen to death in the bad winters of 1985 and 1986, our press lay fallow for two years. We refused to bring in olives from Puglia, as so many did, and sell the product as our own. In fact we're trying

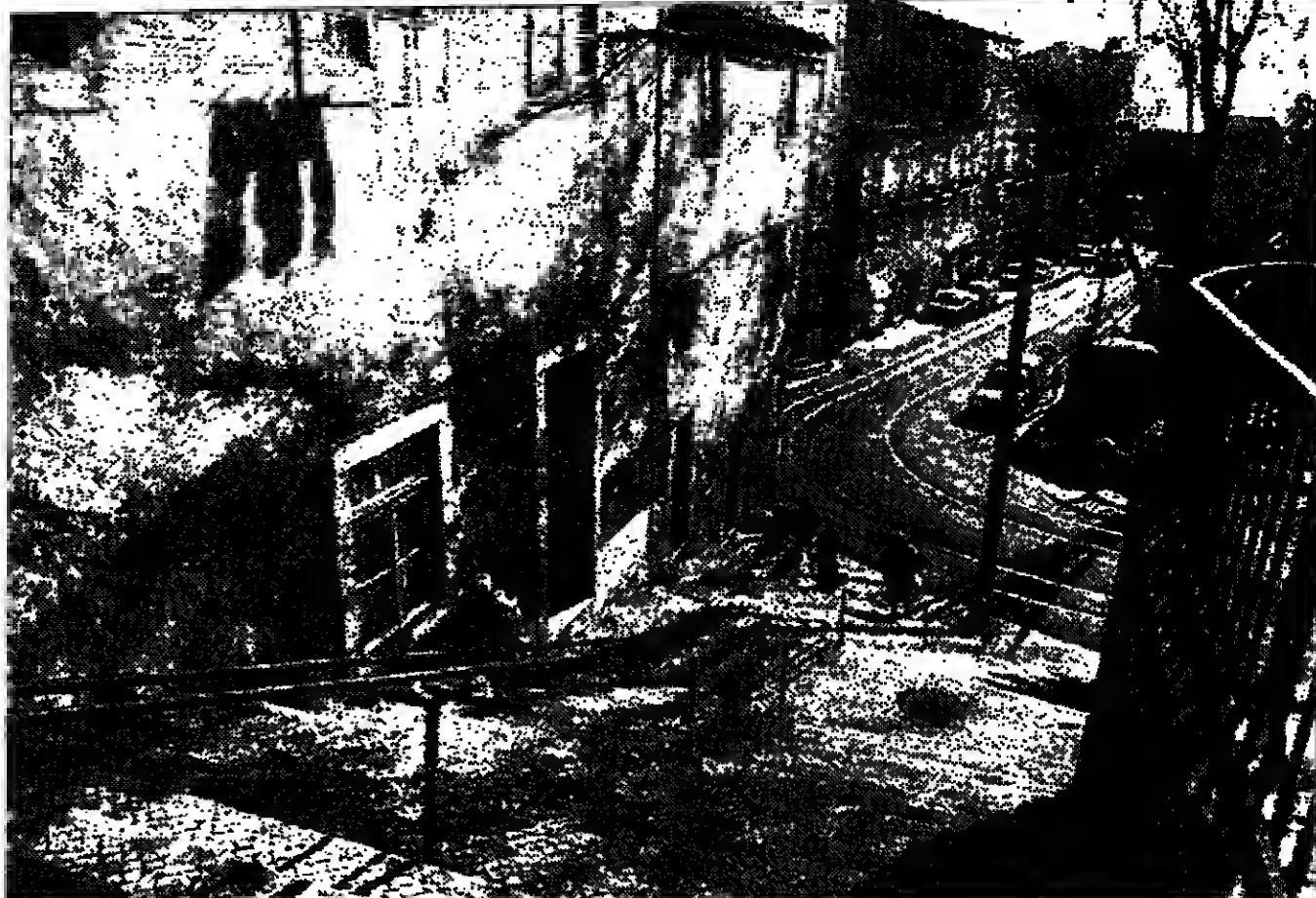
to get a proper DOC label recognition for all genuine, locally produced, cold-pressed virgin olive oils. Then consumers will be guided in purchasing a product they're still unfamiliar with, even in Italy."

In fact, outside the prime olive regions of Tuscany and Umbria, not all Italians know what good olive oil is really like. Indeed, few supermarket shoppers putting a bottle of "Italian Olive Oil" in their carts realize that they are probably buying an inferior by-product. For the pulp from the first pressing is generally sold to manufacturers catering to the mass market that subject this residue to a further two or three "extractions," using first heat and then acids.

A LTHOUGH small concerns like the San Quirico olive press are not equipped to deal with consumer education, certain major stores in big cities both in Italy and elsewhere are now wooing potential customers through olive oil tastings held in their food halls. This is the case of Harvey Nichols in London, for instance, which has discovered that discerning eaters won't go back to lesser products once they've tried the real thing.

So as awareness and the demand gradually increase, Tina Simonelli is ensuring that a century-long tradition will continue. Her granddaughters are there to help. Camilla, a student of architecture, has drawn the olive trees and the stone press that embellish the labels. And Maria is quietly taking on some of the responsibilities of running the press.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.



Despite a limited budget, Lisbon is trying to live up to its designation as the 1994 Cultural Capital of Europe.

THE MOVIE GUIDE



Sophie Thompson and David Haig in "Four Weddings and a Funeral" and Kirk Douglas in "Greedy."



The New York Times

Every Day Is Summer Vacation

Directed by Shusuke Kaneko, Japan.

Films about the dysfunctional Japanese family have come to constitute a minor genre in the cinema scene. Ever since Ozu, the film family falling apart has been a theme, but there has recently been a rash of comedies about rupturing households, "The Crazy Family," "The Yea Family," "The Hit-and-Run Family," and "The Family Game" among them. Now Shusuke Kaneko (who directed "Summer Vacation: 1999") tells us about a high-level father who simply drops out, becomes a neighborhood house-helper and encourages his teenage daughter to quit school and come along as sidekick. Mother sees the breakup as opportunity, puts on her best kimono, goes out to work the Akasaka clubs, and lets the neighbors gossip. In the end father's business is burgeoning, daughter is blossoming and a new family has blossomed — one completely outside of Japanese society. Writer-director Kaneko took his idea from a popular comic strip and has appropriately

made his picture in the shape of a *manga*, with two-dimensional characters, head-on talks to the camera, off-compositions and editing that stifles the scenes right along. A lot of empty stereotypes are sent up and a lot of vacuous sociological conclusions are put down as the exploding family finds success Japanese style. (Donald Richie, IHT)

Greedy

Directed by Jonathan Lynn, U.S.

"Greedy" stars Kirk Douglas — in his worst movie since "Tough Guys" and maybe his worst ever — as Uncle Joe, a crabby scrap metal tycoon with roughly \$20 million in the bank and a flock of scavenging relatives just waiting for him to keel over. Of course, Joe is well aware of their designs, and, for years, has used their remorseless greed as a sure-fire way of manipulating them for his own amusement. His latest plot hinges on the presence of a blatantly unregistered nurse named Molly (Olivia d'Abo). Once they lay eyes on the shapely Molly, the relatives — played by Ed Begley Jr., Colleen Camp, Bob Balaban and a sadly ill-used Phil Hartman, among others —

are convinced that Joe plans to leave all his dough to her. They decide to make one last-ditch effort. If they can find little Danny — the darling tyke who used to entertain Joe with his Jimmy Durante impersonation and remains the only member of the family Joe likes — they could pit him against Molly and keep Joe's money in the family. Danny, played charmingly by Michael J. Fox, has grown up to become an unsuccessful professional bowler who is ready to call it quits — that is, if he could find some other way to pay the bills. All the ingredients are in place for a farcical romp around the themes of family and greed, but Jonathan Lynn ("My Cousin Vinny") takes an approach to comedy that is grotesquely broad. Fox is getting too old for these cutesy-pie roles, and as Danny's wife, Nancy Travis is forced to react to situations for which there are no plausible human reactions. (Hal Hinson, WP)

Four Weddings and a Funeral

Directed by Mike Newell, U.K.

If ever a film resembled a wed-

ding cake it is "Four Weddings and a Funeral," a multilayered confection with a romantic spirit and an enchantingly pretty veneer. Elegant, festive and very very funny, this deft English comedy also constitutes a remarkable tightrope act on the part of Mike Newell ("Enchanted April"), who directed, and Richard Curtis ("The Tall Guy"), the screenwriter. In a feat of daring gamesmanship, they confine their film's central love story to the events described by the title, veering off only occasionally to nearby hotels or shops for wedding-related gambits. That conceit would seem strained if it didn't prove so unexpectedly graceful and inspired. Although "Four Weddings and a Funeral" brings to mind other films as diverse as "A Wedding" (for its mishap-plagued party atmosphere) and "Peter's Friends" (for the collegiality of its English ensemble players), it has a light, engaging style that is very much its own. Much of the mood is set by Hugh Grant's Charles, whose dapper good looks and bashful manner make him understandably popular as a best man. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Lisbon: On Europe's Center Stage

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

L ISBON — Every year since Melina Mercouri, as the Greek minister of culture, thought up the idea more than a decade ago, a city has been outfitted with the trappings of Cultural Capital of Europe. But as earnest aficionados trekked about Europe from one such capital to the next, they began to wonder how much of this program was truly cultural and how much half-baked touristic promotion.

The answer, of course, is a little of both, although touristic promotion, too, can be more or less sophisticated. Each city seems first to fall victim to political infighting, a squabble for money and control. Then someone comes up with a more or less plausible, more or less gaseous theme. The cultural budget is nudged up a bit, often not enough to make much difference; there is some refurbishment of the infrastructure, and with drums and trumpets the program is proudly inaugurated.

The eventual success of each city's program is measured partly by increased tourism, partly by press response and, most intangibly, by the lasting benefits each city accrues. On those criteria, this lovely, friendly Portuguese capital, a little faded on its hillside perched overlooking the Tagus River bay but still full of twisting streets, architectural charm and blossoming gardens, may well prove one of the program's lasting successes.

One reason is Portugal's shaky prior history of arts support, a backdrop against which the current festivities can shine all the brighter. Another is that the city falls neatly between being too big and too small. By and large, major European capitals have done less well capitalizing on the program's potential than more out-of-the-way places. By consensus, the most successful programs so far have been in 1990 in Glasgow and last year in Antwerp.

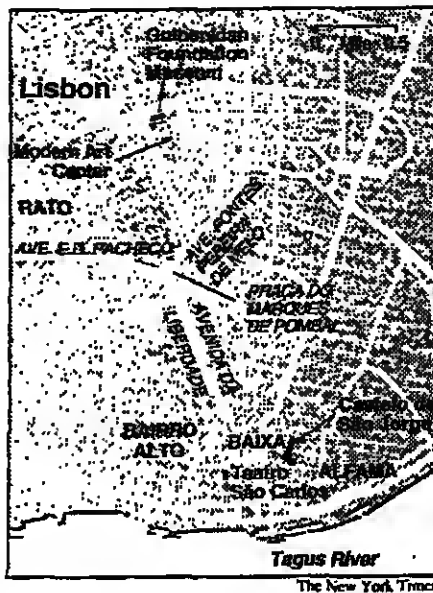
Less successful have been places like Paris, where special events were overwhelmed by the biennial celebration of the French Revolution along with that city's normal cultural barrage, and Madrid in 1992, where scattered organization and competition from Seville (Expo '92) and Barcelona (the Summer Olympics) dimmed the capital's luster.

For a while, it looked as if the sort of political conflict that frustrated Madrid might undo Lisbon as well. Here, a split between the right in the national government and a Socialist-Communist coalition at the municipal level delayed the formation of a compromise directorate.

But once the compromise was finally struck two years ago, all sides report, things proceeded smoothly. To be sure, the compromise itself might seem hopelessly politicized. A moderate Socialist, Vitor Constancio, was chosen as chairman. Beneath him are eight directors, carefully apportioned as to party.

Still, said Ruben de Carvalho, who is in charge of entertainment and popular music and the sole Communist on the directorate, all the directors bring some actual expertise to their bailiwicks. And, he said, the commission has been free of the mudslinging that often dogs similar American arts groups.

The reason, he said, was a sense of com-



The New York Times

\$40 million, of which \$15 million is in-kind, with more cuts just a few months ago that knocked out one art exhibition and one opera production.

Still, Constancio said, the city has this year been able to muster 40 percent more cultural offerings than usual. But then, Portugal has a secret weapon. That weapon is the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, which since its inception in 1956, after the death of its Armenian-born, London-based, oil-rich benefactor, has played an enormous role in Portugal's cultural life.

The Gulbenkian Foundation will disburse \$100 million this year, 60 percent of it to cultural projects, including its own orchestra, chorus and ballet company. That compares with a \$165 million national budget for culture. (By further comparison, however, the Pompidou Center in Paris lumps by on a \$90 million annual budget all its own.)

Naturally, the foundation has contributed generously to the Cultural Capital programs. They have been loosely organized around the themes of Portugal's, and hence Europe's, connections with the rest of the world, in particular with Portugal's former colonies, and of Lisbon itself as a cultural attraction.

To judge from early events and a glance at the rest of the year's calendar, some real imagination and sophistication have gone into their making. And although it's way too early to determine how successful the celebration will be in building local audiences and attracting tourists, Constancio said hotel reservations so far were up 30 percent over last year.

T HE opening weeks offered a much-admired exhibition of the sculpture of Angola, long ruled by Portugal, which the Financial Times of London called "the most spectacular gathering of the heritage from this part of Africa assembled." The big art exhibition for the year, starting in May, will be a juxtaposition of the paintings of Hieronymus Bosch — "The Temptation of St. Anthony" being the most famous picture permanently on display here — with Surrealism.

In the performing arts, there has been a nicely sung, handsomely new production of "Belshazzar's Feast" by the "Montecarlo" in the jewel-like Teatro Nacional de São Carlos; "Alice" by Robert Wilson and Tom Waits from the Thalia Theater of Hamburg; a newly commissioned riot of controlled punk-rock theatrics called "M. T. M." — the initials stand for anything you like — by the Barcelona troupe La Fura dels Baus, and a modern-dance piece called "AmarAmalia" by the Ballet Gulbenkian.

A pity this last, by the company's principal choreographer, Vasco Willemskamp, seemed so derivative in its debts to modern dancers hither and yon. For the idea was a nice one: to render homage to Amalia Rodrigues, Portugal's most revered exponent of *fado*, the mournful and impassioned national popular song still propagated all over town in clubs more or less touristic.

De Carvalho is overseeing another fado-related venture that is likely to prove beneficial for years to come: a fado project that involves the scholarly codification and recording of what remains of the vast fado heritage.

HEAR THIS

Let's say the list started with "O.K." Then it expanded to include Coca-Cola, blue jeans, rock music and rampant, wedding obesity, depending on who's counting those American contributions to world popular culture. Now there's another victory, if that's the right word: casual shirts, probably without a jacket and definitely without a tie, are acceptable summertime dress at more and more of the Old Continent's toniest restaurants. Now is that good news, or what?

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	23 Kind of fin	44 Once around the sun	49 "Oakes of Hazzard" boss	50 Jibe	54 The Midshipman
1 Shakes up	24 Sapporo sash	45 Will-o'-the-wisp site	51 Robin Williams	51 Music category	55 Water barrier
5 Moonshine-to-be	25 Fake jewelry	46 Special interest group	52 Junction point	52 Whom a wannabe wants to be	56 Green land
9 Architectural shorthand	26 Marked a ballot	47 Pithecolit's study	53 Change at Chinshua		57 Split apart
14 Like crazy	27 Charming	48 Involvement with, unwillingly			58 Wisk rival
15 Hang (over)	28 Publicize	49 Saaman-novelist who served on the Pilgrim			
16 Knock out	29 Banana oil, e.g.	50 Practical joker's buy			
17 Patriotic	30 Major affiliation	51 Practical joker's buy			
18 Knock out	31 Patriotic	52 See 6-Down			
19 Like interstates	32 Ghost co-star	53 Brzen			
20 Practical joker's buy	33 Conflicts of activity	54 Bring on board			
	34 Bucks	55 Sound			
	35 Impress mightily	56 Kaput			
		57 Similar			
		58 Smile upon			
		59 Clearing solutions			
		60 Work at a bar			

DOWN	1 Figurine material	2 Raymond, originator of "Easy Victory"	3 Easy victory	4 Crown's props	5 Least lucid	6 With 58-Across, certain victims	7 Stagger
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Solution to Puzzle of March 31

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LEISURE

Cutting Flight Costs: Don't Always Go to Nearest Airport

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL decisions are made on a shifting equation of cost, time, convenience and comfort — plus the overriding criterion of earning and redeeming frequent-flyer awards!

But when cost counts most, seasoned travelers flying from Europe to Asia or America know that the cheapest distance between two points is usually via a hub in a neighboring country.

"Cross-border hubbing" is the way to exploit the huge differences between fares in weak and strong currencies, plus the fact that most airlines offer their best deals in someone else's backyard. Lufthansa and SAS fight for cross-border traffic over Frankfurt and Copenhagen; Lufthansa and Swissair over Zurich and Frankfurt; Air France and British Airways over London, Manchester and Paris, and BA and KLM on London and Amsterdam.

Cross-border hubbing often combines cheaper fares with convenience. Unless you

start from a major hub, you have to change planes somewhere. So why not in a neighboring country?

Ask somebody who lives in Norwich how to get to New York and the chances are you will be advised to avoid Heathrow and take a flight via Schiphol, arriving at JFK in early afternoon.

Traveling from Bristol to New York your

The Frequent Traveler

best bet is through Dublin; from Zurich to Kinshasa I would connect in Brussels while from Nice to Delhi I would choose Rome.

This strategy can save up to 50 percent of the cost of onstop flights from your point of departure where they exist.

It sometimes pays to pay full fare, especially when you are able to use the flexibility — not only by being able to switch flights and carriers, change the routing once your journey has commenced and make unlimited stopovers, and under IATA rules travel up to 25 percent more miles between two points free, or for a small surcharge.

A full-fare ticket can also qualify you for

half-price partner fares, two-for-one offers, upgrades and higher mileage credits.

Some airlines offer a free stopover to long-haul passengers paying the full first or business-class fare who travel through their main hubs.

Flying first or business class with Iberia earns you its Madrid Amigo package: a night in a five-star hotel, limo transfers and dinner at a flamenco show. The condition is that you must be connecting with Iberia to or from an international flight.

Air France has a similar offer to tempt people traveling from Mexico City to Madrid to stop over in Paris.

The SAS "executive stopover" package in Copenhagen and Stockholm is free to full-fare business-class people on intercontinental flights with onward connections out of Scandinavia.

Stopovers are not usually permitted on a consolidator ticket. But you can sometimes turn a connection into a stopover under the 24-hour rule.

If you can arrange to arrive on a late flight so that there is no onward flight that day, you can stay the whole of the next day,

provided you leave within 24 hours of arrival. Airlines will normally give you a meal for connections of more than two to three hours. And you may strike it lucky with a free hotel room.

London is the most expensive of all major European capitals in which to buy a full-fare, round-trip, business-class ticket to New York. This will cost you around \$3,000, compared with \$2,780 from Paris; \$2,400 from Frankfurt, and \$1,400 from Athens.

On the other hand, a full-fare business-class round-trip to Tokyo is most expensive in Zurich: \$5,370, compared with \$4,732 in London; \$4,149 in Madrid, and \$3,926 in Rome.

The cross-border strategy should be to buy your long-haul round-trip in the local currency of your chosen hub, then buy a separate round-trip ticket to get you there. (This is to avoid paying the "higher intermediate" fare according to IATA rules. Although by the same rules you may be able to save money by making two separate round-trips on one ticket: a device known as "combined ticketing.")

Lufthansa quotes London-Los Angeles

business-class round-trip via Frankfurt for \$2,835 (about \$4,250), saving \$419 on the nonstop fare.

Traveling business class London-New York via Dublin, for example, will save you £255 on a round-trip; London-Buenos Aires via Madrid will save you £560 on the full onstop round-trip of £3,376.

Buying a consolidator fare can save you even more. A consolidator ticket is normally valid for a year and flexible, except that you can't change to another carrier. But flying London-Buenos Aires business class (via Madrid) with Iberia will cost only £2,296, saving £1,080 on the published onstop fare. Flying via Rome with Alitalia could save you about £1,500 (if you can live with only three flights a week between Rome and Buenos Aires).

WAGONLIT quotes 21,130 francs (about \$3,700) for a round-trip business-class ticket Paris-Singapore with Lufthansa via Frankfurt against a published fare of 29,960 francs. And Paris-Bangkok for 17,740 francs against 25,530.

They can also sell you a round-trip busi-

ness-class London-New York via Amsterdam on KLM or Northwest for about \$1,300 against £2,164 for the published fare.

Travelers based in Germany can save about 40 percent on round-trip business-class fares to destinations in Asia and North America by flying on SAS through Copenhagen.

You can buy a consolidator from seven major German airports to New York for 2,700 Deutsche marks (about \$1,625), against 4,322 marks for a full-fare onstop flight; 3,450 marks to Seattle (against 6,412 marks); 3,750 marks to Bangkok (against 6,120 marks); and 4,800 marks to Hong Kong (against 7,110 marks).

German business travelers can buy a Frankfurt-New York round-trip (Concorde to and from Paris) with Air France for 7,432 marks (instead of 9,170, the full first-class fare).

But perhaps the most spectacular of all cross-border consolidation deals is traveling Concorde to New York with Air France. The round-trip from London (via Paris) costs £3,558, compared with British Airways Concorde from London at £5,180. And Air France will pick up the tab for a hotel room on the way back.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Albertina, tel: (1) 53-48-30, open daily. Continuing To May 23: "Koschek: Das Fräulein," 200 of the Austrian painter's early drawings and watercolors created from 1898 to 1917.

Kunstforum der Bank Austria, tel: (222) 531-24, open daily. Continuing To June 5: "Crispian de Picasso: Meisterwerke aus dem Guggenheim Museum New York," 70 major paintings and sculptures representing the various artistic tendencies of the 20th century: Cubism with works by Picasso and Braque, Expressionism represented by Kandinsky and Nolde, Constructivism in the paintings of Mondrian and Klee, and later artists such as Dubuffet and Bacon.

BELGIUM

Brussels
La Monnaie, tel: (2) 218-1211. Britten's "Peter Grimes." Directed by Willy Decker, conducted by Antonio Pappano, with William Cochran, Gregory Yurishich and Xenia Konek. April 19 (premiere), 22, 24, 27 and 30.

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, tel: (2) 741-7202, closed Mondays. To April 24: "Charles Quint: Tapisseries et Armures des Collections Royales d'Espagne." Features tapestries from the Brussels manufactures in the 16th century, as well as weapons and armor that belonged to Charles V of the Roman Holy Empire and the Catholic Kings.

BRITAIN

Cambridge
The Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-000, closed Mondays. To April 10: "Drawings by Sculptors." Focuses on the role of drawing in the sculpt-

or's art from the 16th to the 20th centuries, and includes drawings and sculptures by Rubens, Mattheus and Hepworth.

Glyndebourne
1994 Festival. April 6: General booking by post opens for the summer festival featuring Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," Britten's "Peter Grimes" and Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress," for 15 performances between May 26 and July 15.

London
English National Opera, tel: (71) 836-3161. Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin." Restaged by Julia Hollander, conducted by Alexander Poljanichko, with Peter Coleman-Wright, Ross Manning and Bonaventura Scellone. April 7, 9, 14, 16, 19, 22, 27 and 30.

Tate Gallery, tel: (71) 887-8000, open daily. Continuing To May 8: "Picasso: Sculptor/Painter." The exhibition features 168 sculptures, paintings, drawings and ceramics, focusing on the relationship between Picasso's sculpture and painting from the early works of the Cubist period to the monumental pieces of the 1950s and 1960s.

Manchester
The Whitworth Art Gallery, tel: (61) 273-4955, closed Sundays. To June 18: "Arabesques: French Hand-Printed Wallpapers, 1770-1800." Features more than 50 papers depicting nature, mythology and erotic subjects.

CANADA

Montreal
Musée d'Art Contemporain, tel: (514) 847-8226, continuing To April 24: "Robert Doisneau: A Retrospective." A tribute to the French photographer, including 250 photo-

graphs taken between 1929 and 1992.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague
Prague Castle Riding School, tel: (2) 33-37-32-32, To May 23: "A Past Future, Czech Modernist Art 1880-1918." The display focuses on the evolution of Czech art from the turn of the century to Cubism. Featuring, among others, Bilek, Kafka, Spáčil and Gutfreund.

DENMARK

Copenhagen
Det Kongelige Teater, tel: 33-14-10-02. Mozart's "Così fan tutte." Conducted by Andrew Greenwood, with Randi Stene, Jørgen Ole Borch and Gert Henning-Jensen. April 12, 15 and 19.

FRANCE

Nantes
Musée des Beaux-Arts de Nantes, tel: 40-41-65-65, closed Tuesdays. To April 25: "Tony Cragg: Dessins." Recent drawings by the British sculptor. The exhibition will travel to Saarbrücken, Germany and St. Gall, Switzerland.

Paris
Centre National de la Photographie, tel: 53-76-12-32, closed Tuesdays. To May 9: "Brassai: Du Surréalisme à la Rue." Informel, 160 photographs dating from the 1930s to the 1950s, including portraits of artist friends such as Picasso, Mattheus and Michaux, and photographs of Paris by day and by night.

Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-30, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To June 13: "La Soie et l'Éclat de Nord: La France et la Soie du 18e Siècle." Paintings, sculptures, art objects and architectural designs show-

ing cultural exchanges between France and Sweden under the aegis of King Gustav III in his efforts to emulate the Court of Versailles.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, tel: 47-23-61-27, closed Mondays. To July 17: "La Beauté Exotique: De van Gogh à Mondrian." 250 works, including 150 paintings, by 12 Dutch artists including Pyke Koch and Charley Toorop, in the first half of the 20th century. Also, to June 12: "Du Concept à l'Image." Works by ten Dutch artists since 1970, including Jan Dibbets, Ger van Elk, Niek Kemps and Mark Manders.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Musée des Antiquités Nationales, tel: (1) 34-51-52-65, closed Tuesdays. To July 18: "Verclingerorix et Alesia." Artifacts from the Gauls period, including weapons, jewelry and vases. The exhibition also includes a model of Alesia where Verclingerorix was besieged and defeated by Caesar's troops, as well as 19th-century paintings celebrating the Arvernian chieftain.

GERMANY

Berlin
Staatsoper Unter den Linden, tel: (30) 203-544-94. Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto." Directed by Henning Brockhaus, conducted by Asher Fish, with Gerd Wolf, Eral Ben-Nun and Laura Aikin. April 6, 7, 14, 15 and 24.

Cologne
Oper der Stadt Köln, tel: (221) 221-8221. Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos." The Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production, conducted by John Fiore with Alexandre Marc, Balázs Ziegler and Peter Svensson. April 20.

Munich
Bayerisches National Museum, tel: (89) 211-24-1, closed Mondays. To May 29: "Silber und Gold: Augs-

burger Goldschmiedekunst für Die Hota Europas." Silver and gold tableware created in Augsburg for the European courts in the 17th and 18th centuries.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. To Aug. 29: "Back to the Street: An-Sky and the Jewish Ethnographic Expedition 1912-1914." Life in the pale of settlement before World War I, centering on objects collected by the ethnographic expedition and kept in the State Ethnographic Museum in St. Petersburg.

ITALY

Prato
Centro per l'Arte Contemporanea Luigi Pecci, tel: (574) 570-820, closed Tuesdays. To May 16: "Fellini: I Costumi a le Mode." A selection of costumes from Fellini's films, as well as a series of other designers' creations showing Fellini's influence.

Rome
Palazzo Ducale, tel: (41) 522-49-55, daily. Continuing To April 30: "Arte Islamica in Italia." A selection of objects borrowed from major Italian collections which outline the development of Islamic art throughout the centuries. It includes bronzes, silver and gold objects, crystals and carpets.

JAPAN

Osaka
Navy Museum, tel: (6) 316-1343, open daily. To April 13: "Modigliani et l'École de Paris." Features 10 oil paintings and sketches by Modigliani and 65 pieces by some of the foreign artists who were centered in Paris, such as Kisling and Soutine.

34th Osaka International Festival, tel: (6) 231-6965, April 5 to 22: Fea-



"Le Phénomène de l'Extase" (1932) by Brassai in a Paris show.

tures orchestral concerts under Ervin Lukacs, Mstislav Rostropovich and Ken Takasaki, chamber music and a Japanese traditional performance of Noh plays.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum, tel: (20) 570-5200, open daily. Continuing To May 29: "Pierre Puvis de Chavannes." More than 150 portraits, still lifes, landscapes and drawings by the French painter (1824-1898), known for his Arcadian themes and his murals on the Sorbonne, Pantheon and city hall walls in Paris.

SINGAPORE

Empress Place Museum, tel: 336-73-33, open daily. Continuing To July 1994: "War and Ritual: Treasures of the Warring States." An exhibition of Chinese bronze culture from the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.).

SPAIN

Madrid
Teatro de la Zarzuela, tel: 429-8223. Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." Directed by Guy Jossien, conducted by Louis A. Garcia Navarro, with Sven Use, Louis Lima and Juan Pons. April 16, 21, 23, 26 and 28.

Valencia
IVAM Centro Julio González, tel: (9) 386-3000, closed Mondays. To April 24: "Raoul Hausmann." 250 works by the Austrian-born artist (1886-1971), a representative figure of Berlin Dadaism around 1916. The exhibition will travel to Berlin.

SWITZERLAND

Basel
Antikenmuseum Basel, tel: (61) 271-2202, closed Mondays. To June 26: "Pompeii Wieder Entdeckt." Wall-paintings, sculptures, jewelry and pottery buried at Pompeii after the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79, and recently excavated.

Lugano
Museo Cantonale d'Arte, tel: (81) 22-83-56, closed Mondays. To June 5: "Art Contemporain et l'Académie de Collectionner." A selection of 80 works and installations by Swiss and

foreign painters since 1970, including creations by Baselitz, Alighiero Boetti, LeWitt and Nauman.

UNITED STATES

New York
Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays To April 24: "The Golden Age of Danish Painting." 125 landscape, marine views, cityscapes, portrait and genre scenes by Danish painters between 1780 and 1850. Also, April 24: "Casper David Friedrich: Ferdinand Hodder: 19th-Century Paintings and Drawings from the Onkar Reinhardt Foundation, Wintthur."

100 German and Swiss paintings and works on paper, including images of mythological fantasy by Arnold Böcklin, landscapes by Hodder, and Italian scenes by Cas. Blechen.

Whitney Museum of American Art, tel: (212) 570-3633, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Sept. 1: "Ideas and Objects: Selected Drawings and Sculptures from the Permanent Collection." 52 drawings and 1 sculptures exploring the complex relationship between the two media. This exhibition includes work by John Newman, Sol LeWitt and Louise Nevelson.

MINOR HERESIES, MAJOR DEPARTURES: A China Mission Boyhood

By John Espey. 349 pages. \$25. University of California Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

JOHN ESPEY was born in Shanghai in 1913, the second child of Presbyterian missionaries, and remained there with the exception of a couple of American furloughs until the summer of 1930. He ended up in California, first as a college student at Occidental and eventually as a professor of English at UCLA, but his years in China remained so central to his sense of himself that much of his long writing career has been devoted to reminiscences of them. The first of these were published nearly half a century ago as "Minor Heresies," others followed in "Tales Out of School" and "The Other City."

These books struck a receptive chord among many readers; in some cases, because the readers themselves had been the children of missionaries, in some because readers recognized that Espey was writing about a world at once uniquely peculiar and forever vanished, but surely in all cases because the charm and self-mockery of Espey's recollections are simply irresistible. Thus it is an occasion for celebration that the University of California Press has collected what Espey describes on the copyright page as

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Marc Abrahams, editor of the Journal of Irreproducible Results, is reading "Body Snatching: The Robbing of Graves for the Education of Physicians in Early Nineteenth Century America" by Suzanne M. Shultz and "The Social History of the Machine Gun" by John Ellis.

"One of our readers recommended it. I think I have a lot to learn, so I'm going to study them very carefully."

(Barry James, JHT)



"all the chapters I wish to preserve" from these three memoirs.

"Minor Heresies, Major Departures" is no scholarly study, but that in no way diminishes its value either as a contribution to the history of Chinese-American relations or, of greater weight, as a work of literature. It was Espey's accidental good fortune to be in China at a time when the old order was crumbling and the new one was muscled in. Though he was too young to have more than a wide-eyed child's interest in or understanding of the rise of Chiang Kai-shek and his armed forces, he did catch a glimpse of this "young Cantonese general with ambitions" and he provides, in retrospect, a wry account of how his rebellion caught the complacent international community unaware.

"When I returned to Shanghai in December 1926 to spend the Christmas holidays with my family, I had no suspicion that I should not be

going back to [boarding school at] Kuling. Although there was a great deal of buzzing around about the civil war going on between the forces of Chiang Kai-shek, who had marched up from Canton the preceding summer, and the forces of the Peking government and the northern warlords, to anyone born and raised in China it was absurd to take all this too seriously. Certainly one would not expect it to interfere seriously with anything a foreigner might wish to do. Moreover, I had myself set eyes on Chiang Kai-shek and his immediate suite when they were in Kuling during the autumn, and had found him, for the few moments I had been allowed to gaze at him, a very mild-mannered and reasonable-looking man."

That passage is quoted not for the edification of Sinologists, for whom Espey most assuredly is not writing, but as an example of two distinctive qualities of this quite

remarkable book. The first, which is self-evident, is the elegance of Espey's style, self-confident prose, beneath the lovely surface of which runs a steady stream of self-awareness and self-mockery. The second is the delicate balance that Espey strikes — and maintains throughout — between the voice of the mature memoirist and the viewpoint of the boy whom he is recalling. This balance is utterly essential to the successful childhood memoir, yet striking it is so difficult that only the rarest writer achieves it; Espey is that writer.

In his brief introduction Espey tells us that he was surprised, when the first of these essays appeared in 1945, that his father took an almost proprietary pride in them; he had feared that, because "I had called into question the whole intent of foreign missions," his father would take offense. What he did not perceive then — what he may not fully perceive even now — is that no parent could hope for a more understanding and loving portrait than that painted by Espey of his father and mother. Again, it is his capacity

to portray his parents as he saw them, that first strikes the reader, but what gives those portraits such depth is that we can detect in the background the more subtle and adult understanding that Espey in time achieved and that he so deftly conveys to the reader.

As a boy in Shanghai, Espey inhabited three worlds: the mission, the city and the Shanghai American School, where most of his education took place. He writes about all with respect and affection, but it was during his relatively infrequent forays into the city that he felt most cocooned to the "more fluid sphere" that is life itself. He seems to have sensed from early on that this would be the sphere for him, even if his part of it was to be the relatively doleful world of the university, and that he would have to leave China to discover and achieve his destiny. But China as much as anything else is what made him, as he so vividly and memorably attests in this genuinely singular book.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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The English-language magazine for affluent tourists

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE might think that the diagrammed deal would have no history. North-South overbid slightly to six diamonds, using some modern responses to Key Card Blackwood. West leads his singleton heart, and East takes two heart tricks down one.

But the deal, played in a regional championship in Hawaii in January, was the talking point of the tournament.

When dummy played low on the first trick he made the weird play of winning with the ace and shifting instantaneously to the club king.

As his club king hit the table East realized that South had played the three of hearts on the first trick and was therefore marked with the ten. West later pointed out another clue: A doubleton lead in dummy's suit was most unlikely when an obvious club lead was available.

Unaware of this remarkable defense, South took the club ace, crossed to the spade king and ruffed a club. He then ruffed a spade high, drew trumps and claimed his slam. He explained that he would take a heart finesse to dispose of his spade loser, and was astonished to be asked to sign a result a slip that showed that he had gone down one. To prove it, East had to take his cards out of the board and reveal that he really did hold the queen. The defenders did not insist on a two-trick defeat, because West was due to show out on the heart lead and South would not then finesse.

North examined the layout and started screaming at his partner. How could he have gone down? Why hadn't he ruffed two spades in the dummy and made the slam? East added fuel to the fire by pointing out that South had simply taken a marked finesse, and North went on screaming.

NORTH			
♠ K	♠ J 8 7 6 2	♠ A J 4	♠ 8 7 2
WEST			
♠ J 10 3 2	♠ 5	♠ 7 5 3	♠ J 10 6 5
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A 9 4	♠ 10 3	♠ K Q J 9 8 2	♠ A
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1♥	Pass
1♠	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	4♦	Pass
4♥	Pass	5♦	Pass
6♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart five.

Washington & World Business

The second Washington & World Business conference will take place in Washington, D.C., on April 21-22, 1994.

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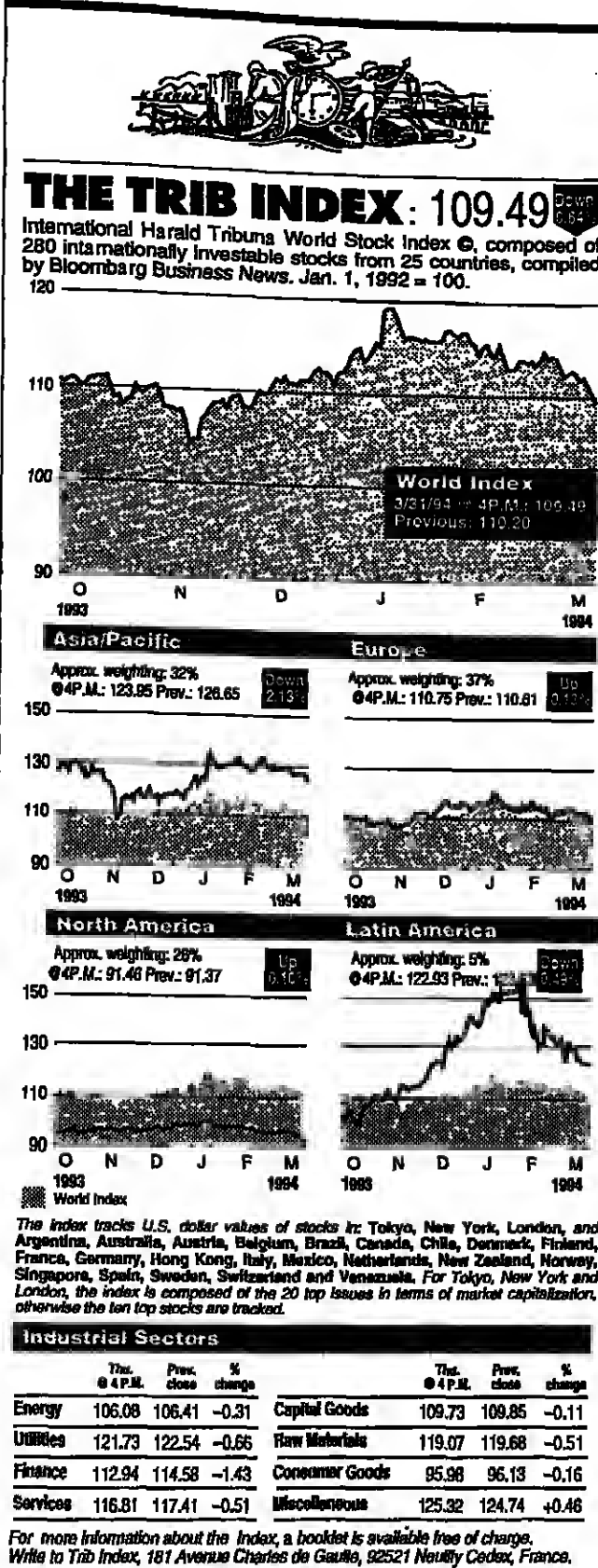
Ambassador Rufus Yerxa
DEPUTY U

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, April 1, 1994

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The Bear Keeps Dancing

Most Investors Stay on Sidelines

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The great Wall Street sell-off persisted Thursday, slowed only by collars on computerized trading and the voices of a few big securities houses insisting they could see the bottom soon.

But most buyers remained skeptical, staying off the market's roller coaster, and a late rally by blue chips allowed the Dow Jones industrial average to post a mild gain, although most indexes were lower. The Dow closed at 3,635.96, up 9.21 points from Wednesday when it had plummeted 72.27 points.

Bonds and stocks both had rallies early in the day that later faded. A Chicago-area purchasing managers report showing a 10 percent gain in industrial activity sparked inflation fears and helped push up yields on 30-year Treasury bonds as high as 7.19 percent.

That sent stock markets into a tailspin. The Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 63 points, which put a halt to the program trading of the big institutional houses, whose fears of higher interest rates in a recovering U.S. economy are causing the sell-off. The Dow climbed back and the bond yield slipped back to close at 7.09 percent.

But the Nasdaq over-the-counter index fell 1.45 points to close at 743.46 and the American Stock Exchange index was off 2.43 points at 443.11.

Volume remained heavy on the Big Board, totaling 404.24 million shares, up from 390.06 million on Wednesday.

"It's not just the selling, it's that people are just sitting on the sidelines and not buying," said Laszlo Biryini, whose firm specializes in tracking program trading and other computerized market movements. He explained that big traders were aggressively selling on programs linked to interest rates and other indicators.

Another factor was timing. "It's See STOCKS, Page 10

Clinton Gives Symbolic Boost To Electronics

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — President Bill Clinton's decision to lift the ban on the sale of high-end telephone and computer systems to China and the former Soviet Bloc countries drew praise from U.S. companies. But companies and analysts in Europe say the decision carries little more than symbolic importance.

"It is a symbolic gesture to say that in and of itself this decision will open the floodgates of American exports to these countries," said Evan Miller, a telecommunications analyst with Lehman Brothers in London.

Russia does not have the funds to pay for state-of-the-art telephone and computer systems and U.S. companies have for years been skirting the regulations and exporting to other markets, analysts said.

"It is already a pretty competitive market in Eastern Europe and Russia," said John Cheetham, a spokesman for ICL PLC, a British computer maker. "I am not sure this will make much difference."

He noted there was fast-growing demand for the likes of personal computers and networks, but comparatively little for the hyper-sophisticated and pricey state-of-the-art systems that had been the subject of the ban.

In eastern Europe, American companies not only sell computers, they dominate the market. Jim Tully, an analyst at Dataquest Europe, said the two largest foreign computer vendors in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are International Business Machines Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co. Other U.S. companies, such as Uoyis Corp., also are enjoying some success in the region, he said.

Similarly, in China, the world's fastest-growing telecommunications market.

Pearson to Make a Bid For U.S. Software Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Pearson PLC, the British media conglomerate, said Thursday it planned to expand into interactive media by buying the U.S. software publisher Software Toolworks Inc. for \$462 million.

Pearson said it would soon make a tender offer at \$14.75 for each of Software Toolworks' 29.5 million shares outstanding. The offer is conditional on more than 50 percent of the shares being tendered, which analysts pointed out left open the possibility of a rival bid.

Software Toolworks' shares were quoted Thursday afternoon in national over-the-counter trading at \$14.25, up \$4.25. Pearson's shares fell 21 pence in London, to 645 pence (\$5.55).

Software Toolworks, based in Novato, California, provides software for personal computers and video games, including Nintendo and Sega, among its other software development and publishing activities. Pearson, which publishes Penguin and Viking books, wants to put some of its library on compact disks to broaden its scope for book sales.

"It's a very good strategic fit," said Louise Barton, an analyst at Henderson Crosswaite in London. She said Pearson could not have acquired any such business for much less. "It is a full price," she said. "But you can't get anything like this cheap, because these companies are in such demand."

Lord Blakenham, Pearson's chairman, acknowledged the scale of the purchase as he said, "Software Toolworks marks a substantial investment in our strategy to build Pearson into a major international provider of media content."

The price comes to almost four times Software Toolworks' sales of \$119.6 million in the year ended March 31, 1993.

In the nine months ended Dec. 31, Software Toolworks had a pre-tax profit of \$6 million on sales of \$101.9 million.

Pearson's managing director, Frank Barlow, pointing out that the price being offered was below Software Toolworks' peak of more than \$17 a share reached in October 1993, said, "We're not getting in at the top, and what we're buying is a business that's established and already in profit."

Pearson said it expected the acquisition to "mildly" dilute its earnings per share in 1994. It said the transaction would be paid for with cash and some of Pearson's existing debt.

The acquisition would give Pearson, which also publishes the Financial Times newspaper and is an investor in the BSkyB satellite broadcasting service, entry into the rapidly growing market for video and computer games and would help it strengthen EMI, the financial information service it bought in December.

"When you get beyond the multimedia hype, this is about publishing," said Robert Jolliffe, an analyst with Hoare Govett in London. Pearson, he said, is gaining access to skills and expertise to build on its existing businesses.

The proposed acquisition is the latest example of print publisher looking for ways to shore up their traditional business. Time Warner Inc., for instance, also supports two makers of video game machines, Atari Corp. and 3DO Co.

Pearson said that spending in the United States on interactive media formats had increased three times as rapidly as spending on traditional media formats in the past five years. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Deutsche Bank Gains Abroad

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG boosted its operating profit 15.7 percent in 1993 and expects to match the "good results" in 1994 but is earning most of its money abroad, chairman Hilmar Kopper said Thursday.

Consumer groups have accused Deutsche Bank Germany's largest, and other big German commercial banks of reselling record profits by milking retail customers, adding tax evaders and refusing to pass along low interest rates to consumers.

But Mr. Kopper, citing growing competition, high costs, high defaults on loans and extraordinarily high provisions against future loan losses, said the bank's German operations "had a terrible year."

"Deutsche Bank also suffered from the recession," but while Germany suffered, foreign subsidiaries boosted earnings by 63 percent in the year, he said.

He declined to give a detailed geographical breakdown, but said that domestic operations currently contribute less than 40 percent of group income, down from over 50 percent a few years ago.

Operating profit totaled 5.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.16 billion) after risk provisions, which rose 74 percent from a year earlier, to 3.3 billion DM. Nearly all the provisions were made in order to cover defaults on loans to German corporate customers.

As for 1994, Mr. Kopper said it would be "irresponsible" to expect substantially higher earnings, a sentiment which analysts say applies to all German banks.

"Even if the economy appears to be escaping recession, experience shows that banks tend to feel the effects of the crisis far into the recovery," Mr. Kopper said.

Mr. Kopper said Deutsche Bank was reacting to growing competition in Germany and elsewhere by diversifying geographically and away from "classic banking" in general.

Off-balance sheet business, including fee-based trading, totaled 1.34 trillion DM in 1993, 2.4 times the balance sheet total of 557 billion DM, he noted. For Swiss and American banks, off-balance sheet operations are 7 and 30 times larger, he noted.

Analysts said Deutsche Bank's results bode well for its rivals. Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG, which are scheduled to report their earnings over the next two weeks. Dresdner Bank is expected to report a 12 to 18 percent increase in operating profit, while Commerzbank is expected to post a rise of 15 to 19 percent.

WALL STREET WATCH

Hillary Couldn't Do It Today

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

The cattle futures market, where Hillary Rodham Clinton made a 100-to-1 profit in her first foray in the late 1970s, is a game so perilous that brokers warn small investors they should not play.

Her success — turning a \$1,000 investment into nearly \$100,000 in a little more than a year — shows why small investors have long been lured into speculating in Chicago's commodity futures markets.

But with academic studies documenting that 75 percent to 90 percent of individual futures traders lose money in the long run, most small investors have abandoned the markets to professionals who have the computers and the capital needed for consistent success.

"It's a lot easier to start with \$100,000 and end up with \$1,000," said one trader at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The object is to predict the price of beef months ahead, a tricky task that requires outsmarting thousands of cattle raisers, meat packers and professional speculators trying to do the same thing.

Although only an amateur, Hillary Clinton managed to guess right in 1978 and 1979 during one of the rare periods when a stampede of speculators produced a bull market in cattle futures. Repeating her success would be impossible today because brokerage firms — to protect both investors and themselves — no longer let someone with only \$1,000 get into the risky business of buying and selling commodity futures contracts.

Futures contracts are complex legal agreements to sell somebody something in six months or a year at a price agreed upon now. The essence of the game thus is betting on whether prices will go up or down before you have to deliver.

It is not a game for amateurs.

Walk into an office of Merrill Lynch & Co. and ask to open a futures account, and you'll be asked to bare your financial soul. Before Merrill Lynch will take your money, you must show you make at least \$50,000 a year and have a net worth of \$200,000 — not counting your house, insurance policies and retirement account.

Next, a regional vice president will look at a detailed assessment of your investment skills. If you're judged sophisticated enough to play the game, you'll need to put up \$20,000 before you make your first trade.

The reason brokers are so reluctant to take on potentially profitable customers is the extraordinary risk entailed in commodity futures trading.

The risks are great because futures traders do not simply buy a batch of some commodity and wait to see if the price goes up or down. They leverage their investment by making a down payment of about 2 percent of the cost of what they are buying. That means that if the price jumps 10 percent, they make five times as much as they put up. But if the price drops 5 percent, they lose five times as much as they invested.

In cattle futures, the down payment — called a margin deposit — is \$600 for a contract valued at just over \$30,000 covering 40,000 pounds of hamburger on the hoof.

The Merc, where Hillary Clinton made her killing in cattle, and the Chicago Board of Trade are the center of futures trading for the world because they have turned an old-fashioned idea into a state-of-the-art financial tool.

Futures trading began as a way for grain buyers

IBM Japan, Posting '93 Loss, Cites Restructuring

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — IBM Japan Ltd., long an important source of profit for its U.S. parent, on Thursday reported its first annual loss, a 1993 deficit of 23.5 billion yen (\$228 million) that it blamed on restructuring costs and the high value of the yen.

The unit, like International Business Machines Corp. in the United States, is trying to cut costs by reducing its work force while shifting its focus from large computers to software and services.

Its loss for the calendar year — the only one since the unit was established in 1937 — followed a 45 percent drop in profit in 1992 to 31.2 billion yen.

Under its new president, Kaku-taro Kitashiro, IBM Japan last year spun off two major subsidiaries, IBM Japan General Business Co. and IBM Japan Services Business Co., which are included in its consolidated figures.

The company said its consolidated revenue in Japan alone rose 1.0 percent, to 903.2 billion yen, but revenue from exports dropped 7.1 percent, to 334.7 billion yen.

IBM Japan's exports are mainly parts that are sold to other IBM operations and priced in dollars. The yen's appreciation against the dollar during the year meant that IBM Japan received fewer yen for those exports.

June Namioka, a spokeswoman for IBM Japan, said the unit had met its goal of selling 200,000 personal computers last year and hoped to sell 300,000 this year.

IBM Japan said it took an extraordinary charge of 49.1 billion yen last year, mostly for restructuring costs.

While avoiding the layoffs imposed by its parent — which aims to cut its work force to around half of its 1986 peak — IBM Japan cut nearly 2,000 positions last year through attrition and early retirement, leaving it with 23,216 employees as of Dec. 31, including workers assigned to subsidiaries and affiliates, its spokeswoman said.

Thousands of others were transferred from administrative duties to sales and service posts.

Beyond IBM's troubles, profits have dropped throughout Japan's computer industry as demand has slumped because of the country's stumbling economy.

NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd., which also make large mainframe computers, reported their first losses last year. Like IBM, they are struggling to respond to a worldwide shift from mainframes to smaller, cheaper computers joined in networks.

As in the United States, IBM was caught without any competitive small computers in Japan, its most important market outside North America.

But the shift to networks is occurring more slowly in Japan than elsewhere, giving IBM Japan more of a chance to respond.

After losing market share in recent years to NEC and Fujitsu, it gained position last year in personal and the larger engineering-workstation computers.

IBM Japan was sixth in workstation shipments, with 4.7 percent of the market in 1993, up 0.1 point from 1992. IDC Japan, a market research company, said Thursday. It moved from fourth to third place in personal-computer shipments.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Bank Negara Suffers Massive Trading Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government said Thursday it was considering firing its central bank governor after the bank disclosed a 5.7 billion ringgit (\$2 billion) loss from a disastrous foray into international currency markets last year.

Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, who also is the finance minister, said he was studying a letter from Governor Jaffar Hussein before deciding whether to replace him. Mr. Jaffar said he took full responsibility for the losses and hinted he would quit.

"I suppose that is the most reasonable thing to do," he said.

Mr. Jaffar also said Bank Negara had closed its forward-contracted foreign exchange positions and would only deal in spot transactions from now on.

"An unfortunate chapter in the bank's history is now closed," Mr. Jaffar said.

The 35-year-old bank also reported its first-ever operating loss last year, of 712 million ringgit, mainly because of having to mop up 66 billion ringgit in excess liquidity that gushed in to speculate on the local currency.

Mr. Jaffar has been the central bank governor since February 1985. Under his stewardship, Bank Negara built a formidable reputation as a feared and aggressive speculator on international currency markets.

But 1993 marked the second year its dealings went awry.

The bank's 1992 currency trading losses were largely a result of the collapse in the pound when Britain withdrew from the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism. Mr. Jaffar attributed the losses in 1993 to unwinding forward positions taken the year before.

"In the absence of perfect foresight, mistakes were made," Mr. Jaffar said. "But often, the price of inaction could be just as serious."

He said the bank's balance sheet remains strong, with total assets rising 68 percent, to exceed, for the first time, 100 billion ringgit.

Speculation is rife that a 53-year-old commercial banker, Ismail Zakaria, chairman of the Association of Banks in Malaysia, is a likely successor to Mr. Jaffar.

(AFP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	1	2	D.M.	FF.	Lfr.	D.F.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
American	1.00	2.00	1.67	1.22	1.93	1.93	2.46	1.33	128.37
British	0.75	1.50	1.25	0.92	1.44	1.44	1.85	1.00	106.48
French	0.15	0.30	0.25	1.00	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.20	16.63
German	0.52	1.04	0.83	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.27	0.65	136.37
Japanese	0.0094	0.0187	0.0152	0.0115	0.0094	0.0094	0.0119	0.0064	1.00
Swiss	1.46	2.92	2.35	1.78	2.46	2.46	3.08	1.67	150.34
Australian	0.67	1.34	1.08	0.81	1.19	1.19	1.48	0.79	69.76
Canadian	0.71	1.42	1.15	0.86	1.27	1.27	1.56	0.84	74.56
Hong Kong	0.13	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.13	13.76
Other Dollar Values <th data-cs="9" data-kind="parent"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th>									
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Argentine peso	16.67	Israeli sheqel	1.80	Italian lira	2036.27	South African rand	6.60	Thai baht	25.25
Australian dollar	0.67	Japanese yen	106.48	Portuguese escudo	200.48	U.S. dollar	1.00	Turkish lira	22.36
Belgian franc	6.55	Korean won	200.00	Russian ruble	175.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
British pound	0.75	Malaysian ringgit	2.33	Singapore dollar	1.36	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Canadian dollar	0.71	Philippine peso	46.00	Taiwan dollar	24.63	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
French franc	6.55	South Korean won	200.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
German mark	1.93	Thai baht	25.25	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Japanese yen	106.48	Turkish lira	22.36	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Swiss franc	0.67	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Australian dollar	0.67	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Canadian dollar	0.71	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Hong Kong dollar	7.76	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Shilling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
1 month	3 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	6 1/2 %		
2 months	3 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	6 1/2 %		
4 months	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	6 1/2 %		
1 year	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	6 1/2 %		
Sources: Reuters, London Bank.									
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).									

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Great Britain							
Discount rate	10.00	10.00	Bank base rate	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %				
Prime rate	6 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	Call money	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %				
Federal funds	4.00	3 1/2 %	1-month interbank	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %				
3-month CD	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	3-month interbank	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %				
6-month CD	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	6-month interbank	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %				
9-month CD	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	10-year Gilt	7 1/2 %	7 1/2 %				
1-year Treasury bill	3.87	3.87							
2-year Treasury note	4.13	4.13							
3-year Treasury note	4.22	4.22							
4-year Treasury note	4.27	4.27							
5-year Treasury note	4.37	4.37							
10-year Treasury note	4.67	4.67							
30-year Treasury bond	6.27	6.27							
Japan 10-year Gilt	4.00	4.00							
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Grasebrook Monrope, Credit Lyonnais.									

Gold									
	A.A.	A.P.	Ch'ye						
Zurich	387.50	387.40	+1.85						
London	387.50	387.20	+2.50						
New York	390.00	393.90	+3.90						
U.S. dollars per ounce									
1000 troy ounces									
1-month interbank	5.25	5.25							
3-month interbank	5.25	5.25							
6-month interbank	5.25	5.25							
10-year bond	6.27	6.31							
Source: Reuters.									

bank. Jaffar has been the bank governor since Feb. 1985. Under his stewardship, Negara built a formidable reputation as a feared and aggressive speculator on international city markets.

But 1993 marked the second year of its dealings went awry.

The bank's 1992 currency losses were largely a result of the collapse in the pound. Britain withdrew from the Monetary System's exchange mechanism. Mr. Jaffar noted the losses in 1992 unwinding forward positions the year before.

"In the absence of perfect sight, mistakes were made," Jaffar said. "But often, the reaction could be just as severe."

He said the bank's balance remains strong, with total funds 68 percent, to exceed first time, 100 billion ringgit.

Speculation is rife that a local commercial banker, Ismail karia, chairman of the Association of Banks in Malaysia, is the successor to Mr. Jaffar.

(AFP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

BLANCPAIN

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.

BENOIT DE GORSKI
BA RUE DU RHONE 1204 GENEVE TEL. 2614.30
CHERRY PLAZZ GSTADT TEL. 030-4165

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Sz	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
A									
19 19A A Plus					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
20 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
21 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
22 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
23 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
24 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
25 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
26 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
27 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
28 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
29 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
30 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
31 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
32 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
33 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
34 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
35 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
36 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
37 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
38 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
39 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
40 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
41 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
42 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
43 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
44 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
45 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
46 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
47 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
48 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
49 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
50 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
51 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
52 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
53 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
54 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
55 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
56 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
57 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
58 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
59 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
60 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
61 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
62 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
63 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
64 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
65 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
66 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
67 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
68 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
69 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
70 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
71 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
72 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
73 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
74 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
75 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
76 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
77 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
78 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
79 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
80 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
81 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
82 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
83 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
84 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
85 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
86 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
87 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
88 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
89 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
90 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
91 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
92 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
93 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
94 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
95 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
96 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
97 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
98 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
99 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
100 19A ABC					200	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2

B-C									
29	BBAK	1.00	37	392	206	3	206	3	W
30	BBAK		38	392	206	3	206	3	
31	BBAK		39	392	206	3	206	3	
32	BBAK		40	392	206	3	206	3	
33	BBAK		41	392	206	3	206	3	
34	BBAK		42	392	206	3	206	3	
35	BBAK		43	392	206	3	206	3	
36	BBAK		44	392	206	3	206	3	
37	BBAK		45	392	206	3	206	3	
38	BBAK		46	392	206	3	206	3	
39	BBAK		47	392	206	3	206	3	
40	BBAK		48	392	206	3	206	3	
41	BBAK		49	392	206	3	206	3	
42	BBAK		50	392	206	3	206	3	
43	BBAK		51	392	206	3	206	3	
44	BBAK		52	392	206	3	206	3	
45	BBAK		53	392	206	3	206	3	
46	BBAK		54	392	206	3	206	3	
47	BBAK		55	392	206	3	206	3	
48	BBAK		56	392	206	3	206	3	
49	BBAK		57	392	206	3	206	3	
50	BBAK		58	392	206	3	206	3	
51	BBAK		59	392	206	3	206	3	
52	BBAK		60	392	206	3	206	3	
53	BBAK		61	392	206	3	206	3	
54	BBAK		62	392	206	3	206	3	
55	BBAK		63	392	206	3	206	3	
56	BBAK		64	392	206	3	206	3	
57	BBAK		65	392	206	3	206	3	
58	BBAK		66	392	206	3	206	3	
59	BBAK		67	392	206	3	206	3	
60	BBAK		68	392	206	3	206	3	
61	BBAK		69	392	206	3	206	3	
62	BBAK		70	392	206	3	206	3	
63	BBAK		71	392	206	3	206	3	
64	BBAK		72	392	206	3	206	3	
65	BBAK		73	392	206	3	206	3	
66	BBAK		74	392	206	3	206	3	
67	BBAK		75	392	206	3	206	3	
68	BBAK		76	392	206	3	206	3	
69	BBAK		77	392	206	3	206	3	
70	BBAK		78	392	206	3	206	3	
71	BBAK		79	392	206	3	206	3	
72	BBAK		80	392	206	3	206	3	
73	BBAK		81	392	206	3	206	3	
74	BBAK		82	392	206	3	206	3	
75	BBAK		83	392	206	3	206	3	
76	BBAK		84	392	206	3	206	3	
77	BBAK		85	392	206	3	206	3	
78	BBAK		86	392	206	3	206	3	
79	BBAK		87	392	206	3	206	3	
80	BBAK		88	392	206	3	206	3	
81	BBAK		89	392	206	3	206	3	
82	BBAK		90	392	206	3	206	3	
83	BBAK		91	392	206	3	206	3	
84	BBAK		92	392	206	3	206	3	
85	BBAK		93	392	206	3	206	3	
86	BBAK		94	392	206	3	206	3	
87	BBAK		95	392	206	3	206	3	
88	BBAK		96	392	206	3	206	3	
89	BBAK		97	392	206	3	206	3	
90	BBAK		98	392	206	3	206	3	
91	BBAK		99	392	206	3	206	3	
92	BBAK		100	392	206	3	206	3	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month										High Low		Stock		Div		Yld		PE		12 Month										High Low		Stock	
Yr	Mo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo						
1984	12	24	20	24	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20						
1985	1	25	21	25	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	25	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25	21						
1986	2	26	22	26	22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	26	22	26	22	26	22	26	22	26	22	26	22	26	22	26	22						
1987	3	27	23	27	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	27	23	27	23	27	23	27	23	27	23	27	23	27	23	27	23						
1988	4	28	24	28	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24						
1989	5	29	25	29	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25						
1990	6	30	26	30	26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26						
1991	7	31	27	31	27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27						
1992	8	32	28	32	28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	32	28	32	28	32	28	32	28	32	28	32	28	32	28	32	28						
1993	9	33	29	33	29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	33	29	33	29	33	29	33	29	33	29	33	29	33	29	33	29						
1994	10	34	30	34	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30	34	30						
1995	11	35	31	35	31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	35	31	35	31	35	31	35	31	35	31	35	31	35	31	35	31						
1996	12	36	32	36	32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32						
1997	1	37	33	37	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	37	33	37	33	37	33	37	33	37	33	37	33	37	33	37	33						
1998	2	38	34	38	34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	38	34	38	34	38	34	38	34	38	34	38	34	38	34	38	34						
1999	3	39	35	39	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	39	35	39	35	39	35	39	35	39	35	39	35	39	35	39	35						
2000	4	40	36	40	36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	40	36	40	36	40	36	40	36	40	36	40	36	40	36	40	36						
2001	5	41	37	41	37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	41	37	41	37	41	37	41	37	41	37	41	37	41	37	41	37						
2002	6	42	38	42	38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	42	38	42	38	42	38	42	38	42	38	42	38	42	38	42	38						
2003	7	43	39	43	39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	43	39	43	39	43	39	43	39	43	39	43	39	43	39	43	39						
2004	8	44	40	44	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	44	40	44	40	44	40	44	40	44	40	44	40	44	40	44	40						
2005	9	45	41	45	41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	45	41	45	41	45	41	45	41	45	41	45	41	45	41	45	41						
2006	10	46	42	46	42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	46	42	46	42	46	42	46	42	46	42	46	42	46	42	46	42						
2007	11	47	43	47	43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	47	43	47	43	47	43	47	43	47	43	47	43	47	43	47	43						
2008	12	48	44	48	44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	48	44	48	44	48	44	48	44	48	44	48	44	48	44	48	44						
2009	1	49	45	49	45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	49	45	49	45	49	45	49	45	49	45	49	45	49	45	49	45						
2010	2	50	46	50	46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	50	46	50	46	50	46	50	46	50	46	50	46	50	46	50	46						
2011	3	51	47	51	47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	51	47	51	47	51	47	51	47	51	47	51	47	51	47	51	47						
2012	4	52	48	52	48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48						
2013	5	53	49	53	49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	53	49	53	49	53	49	53	49	53	49	53	49	53	49	53	49						
2014	6	54	50	54	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	54	50	54	50	54	50	54	50	54	50	54	50	54	50	54	50						
2015	7	55	51	55	51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	55	51	55	51	55	51	55	51	55	51	55	51	55	51	55	51						
2016	8	56	52	56	52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	56	52	56	52	56	52	56	52	56	52	56	52	56	52	56	52						
2017	9	57	53	57	53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	57	53	57	53	57	53	57	53	57	53	57	53	57	53	57	53						
2018	10	58	54	58	54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	58	54	58	54	58	54	58	54	58	54	58	54	58	54	58	54						
2019	11	59	55	59	55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	59	55	59	55	59	55	59	55	59	55	59	55	59	55	59	55						
2020	12	60	56	60	56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	60	56	60	56	60	56	60	56	60	56	60	56	60	56	60	56						
2021	1	61	57	61	57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	61	57	61	57	61	57	61	57	61	57	61	57	61	57	61	57						
2022	2	62	58	62	58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	62	58	62	58	62	58	62	58	62	58	62	58	62	58	62	58						
2023	3	63	59	63	59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	63	59	63	59	63	59	63	59	63	59	63	59	63	59	63	59						
2024	4	64	60	64	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	64	60	64	60	64	60	64	60	64	60	64	60	64	60	64	60						
2025	5	65	61	65	61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	65	61	65	61	65	61	65	61	65	61	65	61	65	61	65	61						
2026	6	66	62	66	62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	66	62	66	62	66	62	66	62	66	62	66	62	66	62	66	62						
2027	7	67	63	67	63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	67	63	67	63	67	63	67	63	67	63	67	63	67	63	67	63						
2028	8	68	64	68	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	68	64	68	64	68	64	68	64	68	64	68	64	68	64	68	64						
2029	9	69	65	69	65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	69	65	69	65	69	65	69	65	69	65	69	65	69	65	69	65						
2030	10	70	66	70	66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	70	66	70	66	70	66	70	66	70	66	70	66	70	66	70	66						
2031	11	71	67	71	67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	71	67	71	67	71	67	71	67	71	67	71	67	71	67	71	67						
2032	12	72	68	72	68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	72	68	72	68	72	68	72	68	72	68	72	68	72	68	72	68						
2033	1	73	69	73	69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	73	69	73	69	73	69	73	69	73	69	73	69	73	69	73	69						
2034	2	74	70	74	70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70						
2035	3	75	71	75	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	75	71	75	71	75	71	75	71	75	71	75	71	75	71	75	71						
2036	4	76	72	76	72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	76	72	76	72	76	72	76	72	76	72	76	72	76	72	76	72						
2037	5	77	73	77	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	77	73	77	73	77	73	77	73	77	73	77	73	77	73	77	73						
2038	6	78	74	78	74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74						
2039	7	79	75	79	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	79	75	79	75	79	75	79	75	79	75	79	75	79	75	79	75						
2040	8	80	76	80	76	0.00	0.00																										

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Rank	Name	Age	Height	Weight	Time	Points
1	John Smith	22	5'10"	175	1:12.5	100
2	Mike Johnson	23	5'8"	160	1:15.0	95
3	David Brown	21	5'9"	165	1:18.0	90
4	Robert White	24	5'11"	180	1:20.0	85
5	James Wilson	22	5'7"	155	1:22.0	80
6	Thomas Moore	23	5'10"	170	1:25.0	75
7	Charles Taylor	21	5'9"	162	1:28.0	70
8	Richard Anderson	24	5'11"	178	1:30.0	65
9	William Harris	22	5'8"	158	1:32.0	60
10	George Martin	23	5'9"	163	1:35.0	55
11	Edward Clark	21	5'7"	153	1:38.0	50
12	Robert Lewis	24	5'10"	172	1:40.0	45
13	John Davis	22	5'9"	164	1:42.0	40
14	Michael Miller	23	5'11"	176	1:45.0	35
15	Christopher Scott	21	5'8"	159	1:48.0	30
16	Matthew Adams	24	5'10"	171	1:50.0	25
17	Anthony Baker	22	5'9"	161	1:52.0	20
18	Gregory Nelson	23	5'11"	174	1:55.0	15
19	Benjamin Carter	21	5'7"	154	1:58.0	10
20	Samuel Mitchell	24	5'10"	173	2:00.0	5
21	Timothy Roberts	22	5'9"	166	2:02.0	0
22	Kevin Young	23	5'11"	177	2:05.0	0
23	Christopher King	21	5'8"	160	2:08.0	0
24	Matthew Green	24	5'10"	175	2:10.0	0
25	Anthony Hill	22	5'9"	163	2:12.0	0
26	Gregory Allen	23	5'11"	178	2:15.0	0
27	Benjamin Wright	21	5'7"	155	2:18.0	0
28	Samuel King	24	5'10"	176	2:20.0	0
29	Timothy Scott	22	5'9"	167	2:22.0	0
30	Kevin Adams	23	5'11"	179	2:25.0	0
31	Christopher Baker	21	5'8"	161	2:28.0	0
32	Matthew Nelson	24	5'10"	177	2:30.0	0
33	Anthony Carter	22	5'9"	164	2:32.0	0
34	Gregory Mitchell	23	5'11"	180	2:35.0	0
35	Benjamin Roberts	21	5'7"	156	2:38.0	0
36	Samuel Young	24	5'10"	178	2:40.0	0
37	Timothy King	22	5'9"	168	2:42.0	0
38	Kevin Hill	23	5'11"	181	2:45.0	0
39	Christopher Allen	21	5'8"	162	2:48.0	0
40	Matthew Wright	24	5'10"	179	2:50.0	0
41	Anthony King	22	5'9"	165	2:52.0	0
42	Gregory Hill	23	5'11"	182	2:55.0	0
43	Benjamin Allen	21	5'7"	157	2:58.0	0
44	Samuel Wright	24	5'10"	180	3:00.0	0
45	Timothy Hill	22	5'9"	169	3:02.0	0
46	Kevin Allen	23	5'11"	183	3:05.0	0
47	Christopher Wright	21	5'8"	163	3:08.0	0
48	Matthew Allen	24	5'10"	181	3:10.0	0
49	Anthony Wright	22	5'9"	166	3:12.0	0
50	Gregory Wright	23	5'11"	184	3:15.0	0

Country	Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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Thursday's 3 p.m.
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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Chg	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld Per 100s	52 Week High Low
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Sales Data are unaffected. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 25 weeks plus the current week, and the 100% increase or more has been added. The year's low (new low) and the year's high (new high) are shown in parentheses. The new record, rates of dividends are annual dividends normally based on:

- a - dividend rate at 100%.
- b - dividend rate at 100% plus stock dividend.
- c - new yearly low.
- d - new yearly high.
- e - dividend or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f - dividend in Canadian market, subject to 100% increase.
- g - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- h - taken of before dividend this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken of before dividend.
- i - new with stock dividend or split this year, on accumulative basis with stock dividend or split 25 weeks. The high-low range begins with the stock dividend or split.
- j - new with stock dividend or split.
- k - new with stock dividend or split.
- l - new with stock dividend or split.
- m - new with stock dividend or split.
- n - new with stock dividend or split.
- o - new with stock dividend or split.
- p - new with stock dividend or split.
- q - new with stock dividend or split.
- r - new with stock dividend or split.
- s - new with stock dividend or split.
- t - new with stock dividend or split.
- u - new with stock dividend or split.
- v - new with stock dividend or split.
- w - new with stock dividend or split.
- x - new with stock dividend or split.
- y - new with stock dividend or split.
- z - new with stock dividend or split.

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March 31, 1894

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FUTURES: Rules Have Changed Since Time of Mrs. Clinton's Payoff

Continued from Page 9

To protect themselves from the swings in prices that result from unpredictable crop yields. To be sure they would have wheat at a price they could afford. Flour millers signed contracts to buy grain long before the crop was harvested. If a drought produced a short crop, raising prices, the flour mill would come out ahead. But if there was a bumper crop and prices plunged, the farmer who had sold wheat futures was better off than the one who had waited to sell after the harvest.

By the early 20th century, individual haggling over hand-tailored contracts had evolved into organized exchanges where buyers and sellers gathered to trade standard units — a carload of grain, 50,000 pounds of cotton, 20 tons of frozen bacon.

Less than 20 years ago, traders figured out that if they could trade futures contracts for agricultural products, they could also trade futures for anything whose price might fluctuate — gold yet to be mined, oil still in the ground, yen, marks, even U.S. Treasury bonds

whose interest rates would not be set until they were issued in the next year.

Hillary Clinton was making her fortuitous foray into cattle futures when cattle were the biggest business at the Merc, with 26,000 contracts a day traded, accounting for half the daily volume. Volume now is around 19,000 contracts a day, but that is only 3 percent of the Merc's business because of the explosive growth in other futures contracts.

These days, the Merc's biggest

business is financial futures contracts, which allow businesses to protect themselves against fluctuations in interest rates and currency rates by contracting now for Treasury bills, marks or financial instruments they will need in the future.

Constantly seeking new ways to control the risk of fluctuating prices, the futures markets are steadily starting trading in new products. Just this week, the Chicago Board of Trade announced it would start to offer contracts in recycled plastic and glass garbage.

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Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

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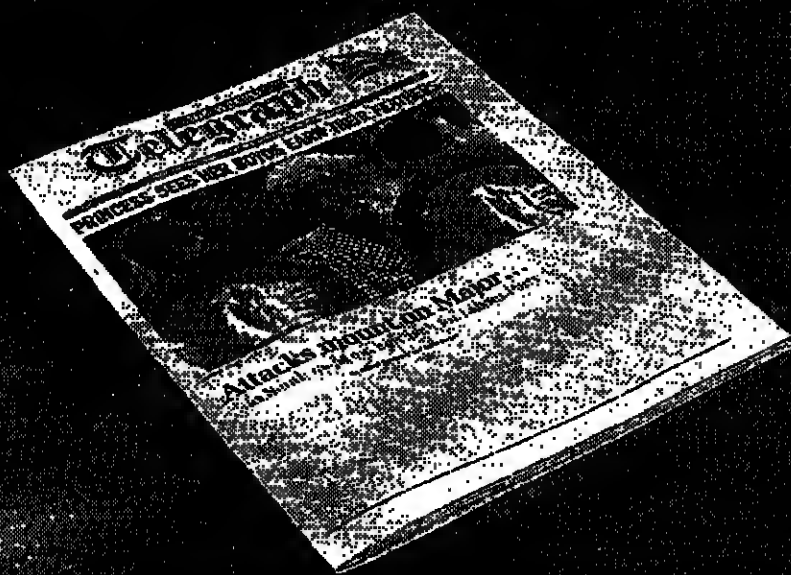
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مكازم الصحف

SPORTS

An American Grapples With Sumo, Finds He's Over the Hill at 29

By Mark Schone

Washington Post Service

CRANFORD, New Jersey — Emmanuel (Manny) Yarborough, in martial arts suit, wants very much to practice some takedowns. Basic stuff — he throws you on the mat, you throw him on the mat, back and forth. There are dozens of people practicing takedowns here on the mats of the Cranford Judo-Karate Club. They're already got partners, they've got too little skill or too much sense, but none of them wants to practice with Yarborough.

"A thousand dollars," he says to a New York City cop, who declines. Finally, a member of the U.S. national judo team, Andy Ruggiero, agrees. He grabs Yarborough's uniform, known as a *gi*, and struggles. He keeps on struggling. It's a question of physics: mass, inertia and so on. It's a question of *gi*.

Yarborough likes to put his height at 6 feet 6 (2 meters) and his weight at 550 pounds (249 kilograms), but at the World Amateur Sumo Championships in December, he was measured at 6-8 and 640. He came in third.

It doesn't really matter exactly how big he is, since he dwarfs most competitors even by the standards of sumo. What's more impressive than his size, however, is the speed with which he has risen in the sport. About a month before the 1992 World Amateur Championships, Yoshisada Yonezuka, his instructor at

the Cranford club, asked him if he'd be interested in a free trip to Tokyo. Yarborough was intrigued by the prospect of one-on-one competition with someone close to his own size, an experience he'd found hard to come by. He trained for a month and then went to Japan.

"My first actual match was in the world championships," he recalls, "though I did have a couple of practice matches in a professional stable two days prior to the competition." He came in second.

It wasn't that hard, says the soft-spoken 29-year-old. "I mean, not like I thought it would be, because the matches are so short. It's just a matter of going through the ritual, and that's probably more strenuous than the match. It was in the sense that sumo incorporates a lot of sports that I'd participated in. I was an offensive tackle, so I'm familiar with driving and pushing people. I wrestled collegiately and in high school so I'm used to grappling, and you get into judo and that uses throws."

Yarborough works by day driving a medical supplies truck, loading and unloading boxes. He lives in a small yellow house on a tank-cleaning plant in Rahway, New Jersey, and the training center in more upscale Cranford is a 15-minute drive away. His bulk and his job put strains on his legs even before he heads to practice. He had a chance to parlay his celebrity into a pay-per-view cable TV event that pitted

fighters from different disciplines — two bare-knuckle boxers, a jujitsu expert, someone called "a submission specialist" and four others — in a televised round robin. He didn't think he was up to it. A knee became a problem two years into his judo career, and now he's nursing a foot that he injured on the job.

Judo matches are only five minutes long, but Yonezuka says that without conditioning a man Yarborough's size doesn't have even that much

gas. He suggested sumo. It is typically only seconds before one man forces another out of the sumo ring, and Yarborough overcompensates in speed and power for what he lacks in endurance. Besides, as Yarborough repeats several times: "It's not like this is my livelihood or anything. This is an avocation."

An American sumo expert thinks Yarborough could have been one of the sport's top stars, had he started sooner.

It's a hobby he doesn't get to indulge that often. His sumo opponents may be in his weight category, but they're in other states. There's a guy in Rhode Island and a guy in Philadelphia. Most of the sumo in the United States happens in Hawaii. A former Long Islander, John Jacques, president of the Oahu Sumo Associa-

tion and de facto honcho of American sumo, thinks Yarborough could have been one of the sport's top stars, had he started sooner. In the past two amateur championships, says Jacques, the Japanese have been shocked by Yarborough's power in his first match. The second contest brings another surprise when they realize how agile he is.

"By the third match, they're usually working on ways to beat him," Jacques says. "You've got to understand that in his whole life Manny's probably had a total of 10 to 15 practice sessions."

Jacques believes the top dozen or so amateurs would be competitive in the upper ranks of the 10-rung, 900-strong Japanese professional league. But the Japanese don't really want foreigners involved in sumo. Sumo is a 2,000-year-old sport, the original and most important of the 10 martial arts that comprise *budo*, the way of the warrior. To achieve the rank of *yokozuna*, at the pinnacle of sumo, one must be the best wrestler and personify the ideal of Japanese manhood.

Still, the only wrestler currently worthy of the title *yokozuna* is American, a 6-foot-8, 490-pound Hawaiian named Chad Rowan who goes by the name of Akebono. There is another foreigner at the rank below him and still another on the third rung.

If American baseball castoffs such as Randy Bass can dominate Japanese baseball, what might foreigners do to sumo?

"I don't think they expected foreigners to do as well as they did," says Yarborough. He said the Japanese "are out as physically strong."

"They're not really that well conditioned either," he said. "For the training that they do they could be in better shape. They do a lot of drinking and smoking over there. I was really surprised. It wasn't just the wrestlers, it's the culture as a whole. It's supposed to be so stressful over there that they need this as a release."

Yarborough, who is black, knows the Japanese have their own impressions of African Americans. Japanese pundits have blamed blacks for America's social ills, such as crime and illiteracy. Half the foreigners in the sumo pros are American, but only one is black, and he's part Japanese.

It doesn't matter. Yarborough is too old for the pros anyway. The lengthy process of sumo apprenticeship must now start before 23. Teenagers move into a sumo stable and study the culture and techniques of the sport for years before entering the pros. An age limit discourages dilettantes, particularly big, strong, foreign ones.

At age 29, Yarborough doesn't think he would want to submit to sumo-style indoctrination even if it were open to him. Most sumo careers are over by about 30. He has an unimpressive work ethic and problems with his feet, but at the end of the night's work in Cranford he says his legs feel all right. His worries about his weight seem justified, however. When he takes off his monogrammed *gi*, Ruggiero has to help him with the arms.

Yarborough heads for the door, with Yonezuka lecturing him about his potential and how he needs to apply himself to realize it. The critic at the end of a gauntlet of heaving bodies to the right and press clips on the wall to the left. An article about Yarborough's triumphs in Japan can go on that wall, and perhaps more will join it.

As he squeezes into his pickup truck, though, it's apparent he has a more difficult task ahead than mastering the martial arts of a distant, insular culture. The world may be getting smaller, but it's already too small for a 600-pound man.

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Pacific Division

x-Seattle

x-Phoenix

Portland

Golden State

L.A. Lakers

L.A. Clippers

Sacramento

x-clinched playoff berth

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Indiana

Boston

11 Smith 85-54 31, Miller 58-44 14; 81

Road: 15-13 123, Fox 9-15 7-10 28, Roberts

Indiana 20 (Dorsey) 20, Boston 21 (Parker)

Astoria 24 (McKay) 21, Boston 21

(Dowling) 71.

Miami

New Jersey

MI: Rice 9-14 2-12, Smith 8-14 2-12 11; NJ:

Columbus 8-15 8-13 25, Anderson 8-18 2-11

Rebounds—Miami 42 (Lana) 21, New Jersey 41

(Columbus) 11, Astoria 21 (Smith) 41

New Jersey 21 (Anderson) 32.

Houston

Golden State

H: Maxwell 15-17 4-25, Smith 9-13 3-25 21

Austin 6-15 4-18, Sewell 8-10 5-22, Re-

bounds—Houston 37 (Thorne) 21, Golden

State 30 (Weber) 21, Austin 28 (Harris) 20

(Harris) 20, Golden State 30 (Austin) 61

AC Milan & Anderlecht, Belgium, 0

Wendnesday's Soccer

FIFA World Cup

Borussia Dortmund, Germany, 0

Group 8

AC Milan & Anderlecht, Belgium, 0

Wendnesday's Soccer

FIFA World Cup

Borussia Dortmund, Germany, 0

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AC Milan & Anderlecht, Belgium, 0

Wendnesday's Soccer

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Wendnesday's Soccer

FIFA World Cup

Borussia Dortmund, Germany, 0

Group 8

AC Milan & Anderlecht, Belgium, 0

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pts GF GA

x-N.Y. Rangers

x-New Jersey

Washington

Florida

Philadelphia

N.Y. Islanders

Tampa Bay

Northeast Division

x-Pittsburgh

x-Montreal

x-Boston

Buffalo

Ottawa

Hartford

Western Conference

Central Division

W L Pts GF GA

x-Detroit

x-Toronto

x-Dallas

x-S.D. Louis

Chicago

Winnipeg

Pacific Division

x-California

x-Vancouver

San Jose

Anaheim

Los Angeles

Edmonton

x-clinched playoff berth

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago

Hartford

1st Period: H-Sunderland 34 (Vanecek,

Cassidy) (go), 2nd Period: C-Raonic 41

(Suter, Chelios) (go), 3rd Period: H-Sun-

derson 27 (Petrovich, Stevens), Over-

H-Cassidy 13 (Turcotte, Stevens), Shots on

goal: C (on break) 10-17-4-2-35, H (on

Hockey) 1-12-6-2-31.

Tampa Bay

Buffalo

1st Period: H-Houston 30 (Kilme,

24 (Cole, Chambers) (go), 2nd Period:

None, 3rd Period: B-Audette 25 (Aly,

Plesner), T-Savard 14 (sh), Over-

time: T-Savard 14 (sh), Over-

time: T-Savard 14 (sh), Over-

time: T-Savard 14 (sh), Over-

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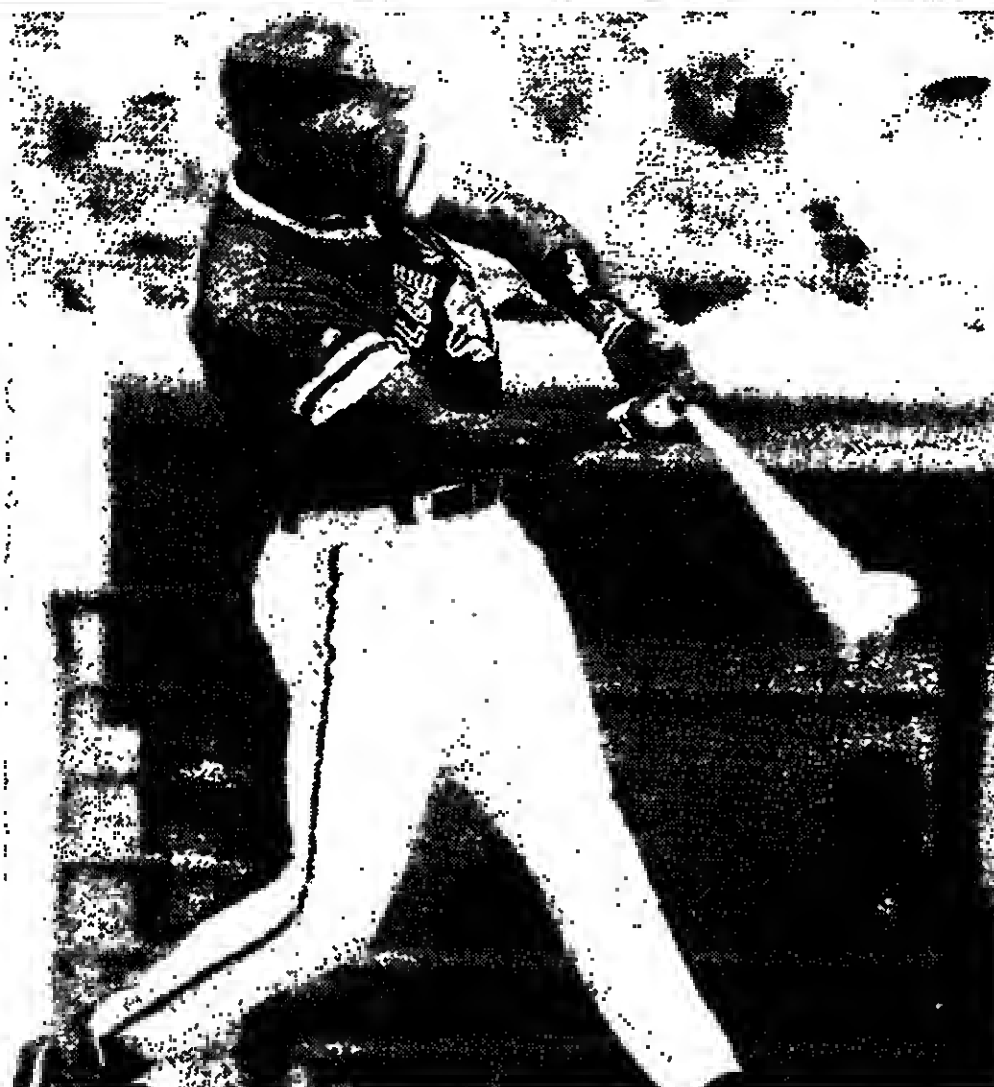
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Joe Carter, who played in an exhibition game Wednesday only a week after breaking a bone in his right thumb, said he will be ready to play when the Toronto Blue Jays start the season Monday.

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Traded David Segal, 1st

baseball, to N.Y. Mets for Kevin Bass, short-

stop, and Tom Wegman, pitcher. Bought

contract of Lonnie Smith, outfielder, from Rock-

eter, 11. Oakland Mike Cook, pitcher, to

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OBSERVER

Dressing Down

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—If you watched the Academy Awards show you probably noticed a lot of the men looked like criminals.

Not high-class criminals, either, like the spiffy tailored politicians and corporate semi-giants who get sentenced to Florida to grow tomatoes and play tennis at that federal prison for socially presentable felons.

These movie birds had the criminal look popularized in the Dick Tracy strip back in the 1930s when Dick was trying to bring Stogie Villers to justice.

Those magnificent Hollywood jaws were blue with five-day whiskery growths. Shirts were worn without neckties. Even under tuxedos jackets! Why? You could only speculate.

Suppose you are on your way to the Academy Awards, all dressed up in your tuxedo, and you get an order on the cellular phone (coded, of course, to keep the cops from interfering) to take somebody for a ride, or however they say it nowadays.

Naturally you've left your rod, or roscoe or whatever they call it nowadays, at home, since it would ruin the drape of your tux. What you do have, though, is something useful for a garrotting, namely, a necktie.

To be sure, the show had far too many tuxes without neckties. There couldn't have been that many hump-offs, or so-long-busters, or whatever they call them nowadays, committed in Los Angeles just before the Academy Awards, could there?

Anyhow, this theory wouldn't account for all the men who didn't even wear shirts under their tuxedos. This group, men who chewed shirts altogether, mostly wore what looked like dentist's tunics under tuxedo jackets. Not without neckties.

The dentist's-tunic crowd for the most part was heavily whiskered, too, thus intensifying the evening's distinctly criminal look, which must be the sartorial rage in southern California this spring.

These men, after all, make big money in show business, so don't have to knock over filling stations or send dirty double-crossers, or whatever they call them nowadays,

to sleep with Bonnie, Clyde and the fishes, or however they say it nowadays.

The question then is, why do men so well heeled that they can wear anything they want to wear choose to appear before an international television audience looking so raty, or whatever they call it nowadays.

Here's a guess: It's part of the down trend in American life. Down is in, chic, the cat's pajamas, or however they say it nowadays.

Public education has been dumbed down. Deviancy, as Senator Moynihan points out, has been defined down, meaning that standards of acceptable behavior have dropped so low that we will put up with almost anything.

Language has been coarsened down. That's why you hear so many ostensibly civilized people, female and male, using language so blue it would make a sailor blush, or however they say it nowadays.

As time builds its callus over memory, people forget that dumbness this deep, behavior this squalid and language this low were once regarded as, respectively, inexcusable, criminal and vile. The downward trend nubs us as we adapt to ever-falling standards, so that we don't notice how dumb we're becoming, how nastily we behave and how crudely we talk.

The Hollywood guys with their old Stogie Villers whiskers and eyeglasses dinner-jacket treatments were going with the trend. By going for the hobo look of the 1930s hoodlums and treating the old-fashioned tuxedo as an authentic "monkey suit," they were simply dressing down, poor guys. Poor rich guys, that is. To be fair, not all of them looked comically sluggish. Paul Newman, for one, wore his tux exactly the way a tux is supposed to be worn by people so at ease in the social whirl that they never wear a tux with a five o'clock shadow or refer to that garment, lowbrow style, as a "tux."

Curiously, the women of Hollywood dressed up that night. It is tempting to say they looked terrific, or whatever they call it nowadays. But that would probably be sexist. Forget I mentioned it.

New York Times Service

Paul Touvier and the Case of Victor Basch

By Joan Dupont

PARIS—At the Versailles courtroom where Paul Touvier, the militia chief of intelligence for the Lyon region under the Vichy regime, sits accused of crimes against humanity, the historian Françoise Basch is in the audience. In the complex legal tangle around Touvier, the murder of her grandfather, Victor Basch, is a charge that has been dismissed. But it is a case that has made history.

"My grandfather would have been scandalized to see that most of the charges against Touvier—including his own murder—have been dropped," says Basch, the author of a biography, "Victor Basch." "I wrote the book so he would not die a second time, the death of oblivion."

From the Dreyfus trial through World War I and the Front Populaire, the name Basch became identified with human rights. In 1944, when Victor Basch was killed, along with his wife, the word spread like wildfire. Françoise Basch sees it as almost a logical end to his career. Her book is also a family story, her own history. As a child during the Occupation, she was sent to live with her grandparents.

"He was a brilliant professor, but he was a 19th-century man, totally blind to psychological problems, and he had no idea how to treat a child," she says. Basch has dredged up painful memories and kept recently excavated emotion at bay, moving her difficult relative into a new space; now she can call him Victor.

A restive, brooding intellectual, prone to rages and depressions, Victor was no comfortable old sage. A founder and president of the League of the Rights of Man, he was an agitator, a fiery orator. "He was incredibly brave, nothing stopped him. During the Dreyfus Affair, he was constantly attacked, and under the Occupation he refused to go into hiding," says Basch.

Neither lawyer nor statesman, Victor Basch was a lifetime student of the humanities. Born in Budapest in 1863, he grew up in Paris; at the Lycée Condorcet, he had several of the same professors as Marcel Proust. He was a young professor teaching German literature and philosophy in Rennes, the heart of Catholic Brittany, when the Dreyfus Affair exploded. In 1894, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, accused of selling military secrets to Germany, was court-martialed and sent to Devil's Island.

"The affair changed Victor's life," Basch says. "At first, he kept a low profile—he wasn't yet naturalized and wasn't part of the Parisian elite—he was out in the woods. But he did his own investigation and experienced a conversion. He realized that behind the affair was anti-Semitism."



Françoise Basch: "I wrote the book so he would not die a second time."

As evidence of Dreyfus's innocence built, intellectuals rallied. In 1898, the year Emile Zola published "J'accuse," the League of the Rights of Man was founded. Militating for a retrial, "Basch the Hungarian Jew" was insulted in the local press, denounced by his dean, jeered by students; demonstrators stoned his house, but nothing cracked his resolve. "Victor had a sense of drama: He lived the Dreyfus Affair like a Shakespearean tragedy or a Wagnerian opera," says Basch.

After Dreyfus was rehabilitated, Victor and his wife, Donna (Hélène in French), went to Paris; he taught aesthetics at the Sorbonne and joined the Socialist Party under Jean Jaurès, a friend since lycée days. In 1916, Basch spent months in the United States trying to get the Jewish community behind the Allied cause, arguing that the pogroms in Russia shouldn't blind Americans to rising anti-Semitism in Germany. After World War I, he was an advocate of reconciliation, but he came up against German nationalism in Potsdam, where he was shouted down.

In the '30s, a vociferous anti-fascist on the side of Republican Spain and activist for Léon Blum's Popular Front, he got his skull bashed. "But he always believed, sometimes quite mistakenly, that justice would win out," Basch says. As a family man, she recalls "a tender father, but an anxious and domineering patriarch."

The couple had lost Fanny, their first child; Lucien, their second, died during World War I. At the start of World War II, the remaining children, Georges, Françoise's father, and Yvonne, were far from home. "When my mother sent me to live with my grandparents, he was old; he was also terribly depressed."

When the Nazis occupied Paris, Victor Basch was on the list of influential intellectuals and Jews to be eliminated. In November 1940, 125 Jewish professors were banned from the Sorbonne. The couple fled outside Lyon in the unoccupied zone. In early June, their Paris apartment was sealed by the Gestapo; Victor's papers and books were confiscated; his public life was over. The man of action sat with his

thoughts; deprived of his books, he went to the local library, where he found Voltaire, Dostoyevsky and Conrad.

On June 20, the cruellest disaster struck the family: Georges Basch, who was a doctor on the front, despondent at the defeat, committed suicide. Telling Françoise and her brother, André, that he had been killed in a bombing, Dr. Marianne Basch took the children to live with their grandparents while she continued her practice in the Vaucluse. She would visit at midnight with valises of food and wood, and leave at 6 A.M.

Life with the tragically affected elders was a drama for Françoise: "Looking back, I was really angry with everybody: I had lost my father and could never talk about it. I refused to cooperate, I was a disaster." A severe taskmaster, the best thing Victor had to say about his rebellious granddaughter who had little Latin and no household skills, was that she promised to be "a woman of action."

The children were no longer in the apartment on Jan. 10, 1944, when the militia commando came to arrest Victor and Ilona at dinner time. "An extreme right-wing thing decided he had to get Victor Basch; he alerted the Gestapo and the local Lyon militia, namely Touvier, and a joint operation was launched. They moved fast."

Outside Lyon, the couple were taken from the car and shot; their bodies left on the side of the road. On Victor's corpse, under a stone was a tract, "Terror for terror. The Jew always pays..."

At the time of the murder, Victor and Ilona were 81 years old and Françoise was 12. "I didn't feel much at first because of my difficult relationship with them. It sank in gradually. Doing research for the book, I saw Victor's ID card stamped JEW; I saw the bullet from my grandmother's head. It all caught up with me."

After the murder, Marianne Basch and the children crossed into Switzerland. "My mother had to tell the Swiss police why we needed asylum: She explained that our grandparents had been murdered. My brother, who didn't know, howled."

Françoise Basch has published books on women's social struggle, from Victorian times to today. If you ask about parallels between her grandfather's career and her own, she stops to think: "I remember when I was appointed to the Sorbonne and had to lecture in the huge amphitheater. I was young and shy. I took forever to overcome my panic, but the day I could raise my voice and impose myself, I thought of Victor."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

PEOPLE

Jackson Family Show

Comes Up Short on Cash

Shadowed by Michael Jackson's troubles and by family squabbles, the "Jackson Family Honors" television show racked up extensive losses and earned a scant \$100,000 for charity. The show, broadcast in February, brought in about \$4 million in sponsorships, but the cast, crew and producer are still owed \$2 million, and the hotel where it was shot, the MGM Grand in Las Vegas, is withholding some ticket receipts because of unsettled bills. The Los Angeles Times reported that the shortfall for the show will be at least \$1.7 million. Jermine Jackson acknowledged there had been losses, but said everyone would get paid.

Burt Reynolds was hospitalized in Los Angeles after becoming ill on the set of his TV show, "Evening Shade." The actor's publicist said Reynolds, 58, complained of chest pains, dizziness and nausea. A hospital emergency room doctor said there was no sign of heart trouble.

Steven Spielberg, the Academy Award-winning director, continued his winning ways when his Fox TV cartoon "Animaniacs" won a Peabody Award for excellence in radio or television.

Marilyn Monroe's white halter-top dress that billowed up around her in "The Seven Year Itch" was not stolen after all. The dress was believed to have been taken last fall along with a cache of Monroe memorabilia from a warehouse locker rented by the family of the late acting coach Lee Strasberg, Monroe's mentor, but the dress was found during an inventory. The New York police found most of the stolen memorabilia in another locker in the same warehouse.

The Wexford Festival Opera in southern Ireland named Luigi Ferrarini as its new artistic director. Ferrarini, who will retain his position as artistic director of the Rossini Opera Festival in Pesaro, Italy, takes over from Elaine Padmore, who is leaving after the fall season.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 8, 15 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	21/70	9/48	6C	19/66	13/55	6C			
American	10/50	4/39	3F	8/48	2/35	3F			
Africa	12/53	2/29	3F	17/62	5/41	3F			
Athens	21/70	9/48	6C	18/64	10/50	1			
Barcelona	18/64	8/46	5F	16/61	9/48	5F			
Belgrade	18/64	9/48	5F	15/59	6/32	1			
Berlin	14/57	4/38	3F	7/44	1/34	3F			
Bombay	32/86	27/81	24	31/84	26/79	24			
Buenos Aires	17/62	8/46	5F	11/52	2/35	3F			
Cape Town	9/48	4/38	3F	5/41	1/31	3F			
Colombo	21/70	11/52	8F	18/64	13/55	8F			
Dublin	9/48	2/35	3F	6/43	1/34	3F			
Edinburgh	8/46	6/43	5F	7/44	2/35	3F			
Florence	20/68	9/48	6C	14/57	4/38	3F			
Frankfurt	12/53	5/41	3F	10/50	2/35	3F			
Geneva	10/50	4/39	3F	11/52	2/35	3F			
Helsinki	12/53	2/29	3F	5/41	1/31	3F			
Istanbul	15/59	4/38	3F	16/61	9/48	5F			
Las Palmas	25/77	17/62	14	25/77	18/64	14			
Lisbon	19/64	9/48	6C	16/61	10/50	1			
London	9/48	3/27	3F	8/46	1/34	3F			
Madrid	18/64	3/27	3F	14/57	4/38	3F			
Mexico	18/64	5/41	3F	12/53	2/35	3F			
Moscow	3/27	2/29	3F	4/38	1/31	3F			
Mumbai	32/86	27/81	24	31/84	26/79	24			
Nice	19/64	9/48	6C	14/57	4/38	3F			
Osaka	6/43	2/35	3F	7/44	2/35	3F			
Paris	14/57	9/48	6C	15/59	6/32	1			
Peking	11/52	4/38	3F	10/50	2/35	3F			
Prague	14/57	3/27	3F	8/46	1/34	3F			
Rome	20/68	9/48	6C	14/57	4/38	3F			
San Francisco	4/38	2/29	3F	7/44	1/31	3F			
Stockholm	14/57	3/27	3F	8/46	1/34	3F			
Taipei	12/53	2/29	3F	6/43	1/31	3F			
Tokyo	18/64	9/48	6C	12/53	9/48	5F			
Warsaw	10/50	4/39	3F	11/52	2/35	3F			
Yokohama	17/62	5/41	3F	10/50	1/34	3F			



North America
The Northeastern United States will have dry, mild weather this weekend into early next week as cold air remains well to the north across eastern Canada. The central United States will have showers from Dallas to St. Louis. A few showers will visit the Pacific Northwest.

Europe
Northwestern Europe will remain windy this weekend with showers on occasion. Paris to London will have a few scattered showers. Frankfurt through Berlin and Warsaw will have dry, seasonable weather. A storm will bring wind and rain from Rome to Athens.

Asia
Dry, warm weather will prevail from Beijing eastward through Seoul to Tokyo Saturday into early next week. Rain and drizzle will linger along the southern coast of China, from near Hong Kong to Taipei. Heavy rains will soak Mindanao, Bangkok to Manila will be mostly sunny and warm.

Middle East	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Bahia	17/62	12/53	9F	21/70	14/57	9F			
Bombay	32/86	27/81	24	31/84	26/79	24			
Buenos Aires	17/62	8/46	5F	11/52	2/35	3F			
Cairo	14/57	4/38	3F	10/50	2/35	3F			
London	9/48	3/27	3F	8/46	1/34	3F			
Los Angeles	20/68	9/48	6C	14/57	4/38	3F			
Manila	32/86	27/81	24	31/84	26/79	24			
Moscow	3/27	2/29	3F	4/38	1/31	3F			
Paris	14/57	9/48	6C	15/59	6/32	1			
Peking	11/52	4/38	3F	10/50	2/35	3F			
Prague	14/57	3/27	3F	8/46	1/34	3F			
Rome	20/68	9/48	6C	14/57	4/38	3F			
San Francisco	4/38	2/29	3F	7/44	1/31	3F			
Stockholm	14/57	3/27	3F	8/46	1/34	3F			
Taipei	12/53	2/29	3F	6/43	1/31	3F			
Tokyo	18/64	9/48	6C	12/53	9/48	5F			
Warsaw	10/50	4/39	3F	11/52	2/35	3F			
Yokohama	17/62	5/41	3F	10/50	1/34	3F			

Legend: s-sunny, p-partially cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, a-snow flurries, an-snow, ho-fog, V-Wind. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	Min. Plates	Max. Plates	Snow State	Last Snow	Comments
Andorra						
Pas de la Casa	70	120	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Soldau	45	140	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Austria						
Ischgl	20	170	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Kitzbühel	0	85	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Obertauern	20	100	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Saalfeld	0	45	poor	Open	Spring	27/3
SLA Union	15	320	Good	Some	Sleth	26/3
France						
Alpe d'Huez	90	230	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Les Arcs	55	245	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Avoriaz	130	170	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Chamonix	0	380	Fair	poor	Var	26/3
Courchevel	90	175	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Les Deux Alpes	20	300	Good	Some	Spring	4/3
Isola	30	90	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Méribel	10	155	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
La Plagne	110	265	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Serre Chevalier	15	140	Fair	Sleth	Hyv	26/3
Tignes	105	235	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Val d'Isère	70	275	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Val Thorens	60	220	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Germany						
Garmisch	0	280	Good	Clad	Var	28/3
Obertauern	0	180	Fair	Clad	Var	28/3
Italy						
Bormio	0	115	Fair	Clad	Spring	21/3
Cervinia	30	245	Fair	Open	Spring	17/3
Cortina	0	55	Fair	Clad	Spring	6/2
Courmayeur	20	100	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Resorts Suggested by the Ski Club of Great Britain						
Spain						
Sierra	5	50	Fair	Some	Spring	4/3
Sestrières	35	95	Fair	Open	Spring	3/3
Switzerland						
Engadin	85	90	Good	Open	Var	23/3
Engadina	95	213	Fair	Open	Spring	26/3
Switzerland						
Arven	70	80	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Crans Montana	10	100	Fair	Clad	Var	26/3
Davos	30	185	Good	Open	Var	27/3
Grindelwald	5	55	poor	Clad	Var	26/3
Silvaplana	20	165	Fair	Warm	Spring	16/3
St. Moritz	30	235	Good	Open	Spring	26/3
Wengen	60	100	Good	Warm	Clad	26/3
Zermatt	10	120	Good	poor	Var	25/3
U.S.						
Aspen	125	170	Good	Open	Spring	25/3
Jackson Hole	45	170	Good	Open	Spring	28/3
Mammoth	160	180	Good	Open	Spring	28/3
Park City	100	120	Good	Open	Spring	25/3
Steamboat	130	190	Good	Open	Spring	27/3
Telluride	140	155	Good	Open	Spring	27/3
Vail	140	175	Good	Open	Spring	28/3
Canada						
Whistler	50	275	Good	Open	Spring	21/3